

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 157.]

JUNE 1, 1807.

[5 of Vol. 23.

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE STATE OF THE EDUCATION OF
THE DEAF AND DUMB THROUGHOUT
EUROPE.

IF the art of instructing the deaf and dumb of our species to converse with their fellow creatures cannot be traced to times of very remote antiquity, a position I by no means propose to lay down, it is, however, one which must not be ranked among the discoveries that belong *in principe* to the present age. We know of works upon the subject of teaching the deaf and dumb to think and write, and to learn useful arts, so early as the beginning of the seventeenth century. I shall instance one in Italian, by Signor Affinate, printed in 1606; and another in Spanish, by Don Juan Pablo Bonet, printed in 1620. These two books are generally reputed to be the oldest upon the subject extant. We have, besides, the *Surdus loquens* of Doctor Amman, a Swiss physician, who taught several deaf-dumb children to speak in Amsterdam above a hundred years ago, and his *de Loquela*, the former printed in 1692, the latter in 1700. In addition to these documents of what has been before our day, we have proofs that a very few years after the publication of the Italian and Spanish works just mentioned, and before Dr. Amman began to instruct any person whatever, some Englishmen of great learning and ingenuity conceived the extensive and astonishing idea of teaching the deaf-dumb to understand the conversation of others by sight, and to speak themselves; an invention calculated to afford to them a complete participation in the same means of development and expansion of the mind, enjoyed by the rest of mankind. The faculty of speech was thenceforward made known to those who seemed for ever excluded from its advantages; and the art has been practised, with the intermission of some very short intervals, in some part of Great Britain ever since.

The principles that led to the first idea
MONTHLY MAG., No. 157.

of teaching those persons to speak who are dumb only in consequence of their being deaf (or the deaf-dumb, as I shall call them, to contradistinguish them from those who are both dumb and deaf by nature), are very simple.

Hearing is the universal medium of intercourse among men; it is also the medium by which men learn to express their thoughts to one another by sounds, that is, to speak. Hearing excites the child to make exertions for producing sounds like those which he learns to understand, day after day, as the usual signals of thought and will among men. Hearing is at the same time the criterion by which a child judges every sound, and regulates his first attempts to mould and exercise his organs in the way that produces sounds like those uttered by the persons about him. The deprivation of hearing from the period of infancy, whether accidental or constitutional, being almost without an exception accompanied with absence of speech, it became the received opinion, that where the sense of hearing was not to be excited, it was impossible for a person so circumstanced to understand oral discourse, much more to pronounce intelligible sounds.

The sense of seeing, however, is very acute; and as our sense of hearing is always observed to be stronger and more accurate in the dark, because then all our powers of attention are concentrated upon that one method of perception, so with the deaf, their sense of seeing is generally quicker than ours, because better exercised, and their attention is not divided with a sense so powerful as that of hearing. If, then, ordinary persons can take notice of the variety of changes the muscles of the face undergo in pronouncing any set of articulate sounds whatever; and we admit (what it is impossible to deny) that sounds which are distinct, must have been produced by distinct motions; it follows, to the comprehension of every one, that the acute and well-exercised sight of a deaf person,

3 G

whose

whose attention is all bestowed to that one point, may gradually learn to distinguish the motions exhibited on the countenance in pronouncing each word: and that he may at length succeed in making the very same motions; which, if they be exactly the same, and produced in the same manner, cannot fail of being accompanied with the very words uttered by other people.

Our neighbours, the French, who are in general too little inclined to allow the credit due to the inventive spirit of this country, or too much disposed to claim it for themselves, dispute with us the palm of superior genius and humanity, in respect to the unfortunate dumb and deaf. Their governments, since the foundation laid by their munificent Bourbons, have certainly done much to attract the attention of the universe, and claim the principal merit among sovereigns anxious to ease the unfortunate of the oppressive weight of evil. Europe looks with admiration to the progress of the schools of De l'Epée and Sicard in which the mode of instructing is by a language not intelligible to the generality of men; the glory of the English is, that they first, in spite of seeming impossibility, taught to operate in favour of the speechless, the last of miracles, to impart to them the gift of tongues; and that here the bounty of individuals keeps pace with the munificence of princes.

The celebrated Sir Kenelm Digby, an author of the beginning of the seventeenth century (from 1630 to 1660), gives an account of a deaf-dumb young man who was taught to know what was spoken to him.

Dr. Wallis, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, Nos. 61, and 245,* gives a very minute description of the method by which he taught one deaf and dumb pupil to write, and general notions upon the manner in which he instructed another, a deaf-dumb person, to speak. The first, a Mr. Daniel Whalley, was taught by the doctor to understand the English language mentally, and to become such a proficient in writing, that he could express his own thoughts readily upon paper, and comprehend what was written to him by other persons; the second was Mr. Alexander Popham, brother-in-law to the Earl of Oxford.

It is remarkable, that, notwithstanding instances so conclusive as these, and all which had been done in Italy, in Spain,

and in Holland, as well as England, it did not begin to be universally admitted that those who were born deaf were not likewise destitute of the powers of reason, until the contrary was demonstrated in France by the Abbé de l'Epée. The progress which had been made in other countries, however satisfactory in most instances, was but partial, and seemed, after some time, to be lost in obscurity. The consequence was, that many minds, endued with the brightest natural qualities, remained neglected, and confounded with the hopeless idiot. The success of De l'Epée fortunately drew the attention of princes, and crowned heads have since deemed the topic not beneath their glory to notice. Several establishments are now formed in various parts of Europe under the immediate patronage, and at the expence, of the monarchs. The example was set by France: Germany followed: Italy and Spain, which gave birth to the first essays upon this curious subject, have joined in the benevolent undertaking; in England the contributions of private persons support a considerable institution; and Denmark and Russia either have, or are preparing to carry into effect, complete systems of national education for the deaf and dumb on the most extensive scale.

Upon a subject so intimately connected with philological and liberal knowledge, and peculiarly interesting to the mind either of curiosity or benevolence, it may be acceptable to many readers to know what has been done in the various institutions of this nature now in being, where they are established, and by whom. A sketch of the various methods practised in those institutions, will enable the enquiring mind to judge of their comparative advantages, and, if the heart or genius prompt, to contribute to the extension of the blessing.

The method usually practised in the instruction of the deaf and dumb, is to shew them the thing meant to be expressed, and at the same time repeat the sign or gesture which is to be thenceforward understood between the pupil and his instructor as representing it. Then, passing from things evident to the senses, to things intellectual, the master, by gestures, corresponding motions of the countenance, and the approximation of such ideas as the pupil may have already conceived, proceeds to contraindistinguish and give a separate gesture-name to each of the sensations, emotions, passions, and operations of the mind; and

* Abridgment.

and, in due order, to qualities and things ideal, as long, length, broad, breadth, time, space, immortality, &c.

Every person who has been present at the representation of a good pantomime, has had an opportunity of witnessing, that appropriate gestures are capable of conveying almost the precise idea of the person who uses them, to the minds of others. The language of gesture is expressive, and it is natural. Its first principles are the same in all countries, and require no instruction. By it the stranger in a foreign country makes known his wants, and understands the intentions of those who approach him. It is the method imparted by heaven, to open a communication among the nations separated since the confusion of tongues. Even the English, whose countenances, of all others, are the most placid and immoveable in conversation, and who are remarked for accompanying their discourse with fewer gestures than any other people, even the English make occasional use of the universal gesticulations for coming, going, threatening, inviting, complimenting, noticing, commanding silence, bidding farewell, assenting, denying, &c. By carrying this language to its natural extent; chusing new and distinct signs for ideas that in themselves are distinct; and successively substituting the written word for the gesticulated sign, until the use of both, as signs for the thing or thought, becomes equally familiar; the deaf and dumb have been, and still are, most usually instructed; such an education comprising properly the arts of conversing by manual signs and by writing.

In addition to the pantomimic method of conversing by gestures, and that of corresponding by the written letters in use among the rest of the nation to which the pupil belongs, a method has been adopted of easier acquirement than the former, to persons already acquainted with orthography, and of much convenience where neither of the other methods can be practised. I allude to a literal language on the fingers, for which there are various schemes, most of which have been tried with some success. The faculties of a human being gain strength from any kind of exercise, however tedious; or imperfect, as these methods, compared with speech, must ever be; and since it is certain that a deaf and dumb person, like any other human being endowed with reasoning powers, wants but a set of distinct signs to unravel the chaos

within his own mind, and pursue any train of thought which does not depend upon results too abstruse for his unassisted comprehension, it is equally certain that, if we communicate to him a certain set of signs, however incomplete and slow in the execution, he will make a progress of some kind proportioned to the helps he has received. None of these methods, however, can possibly obviate the principal deficiency which they leave still untouched, viz. that of being able to make a ready interchange of thoughts with any individual of the nation in which the pupils are to pass their lives. The languages of pantomime, of letters on the fingers, and of writing, assist, and are undoubtedly useful in a high degree; a correspondence is indeed effected by them, and they lead to the cultivation of the pupil's mind; but none of them restore him to a participation in the cheerful, easy converse, from which his want of hearing has severed him: and, without the power of speaking or understanding oral speech, he still remains solitary in the midst of his friends and of the world.

There are seldom more than one or two among the whole number of any deaf-dumb child's relations, that will take the trouble to learn the meaning and connection of his simplest gestures. They guess as well as they can at the purport of his mode of expressing himself; and in so many incongruous ways as their own minds happen to be variously organised, do they contrive gestures to convey to him their own meaning.

The language of gesticulated signs, therefore, although to a certain degree it may be a help in the initiative instruction, falls short of the purpose of exactness, and writing also falls short of the purpose of speedy communication, two objects which are sufficiently answered by speech alone. The most complete system of gesticulation that can be taught the deaf and dumb, is as foreign a language to those with whom a person in that condition may have afterwards to live, and as difficult to comprehend, as the least intelligible of his own original and peculiar signs.

I have not heard of any persons who took the pains to attain a competent knowledge of such a manner of expressing thought, except the professors and pupils alone; nor is it reasonable to presume that many others would quit their ordinary and important occupations, for a study in itself infinitely complex, without being impelled either by strong necessity

necessity, or the hope of obtaining a recompence in some degree proportioned to the previous fatigue of attending it. Those unhappy persons who are incurably dumb (that is, who want, or are irremediably defective in, the organs requisite to produce articulated sound) have certainly no other resource to express what passes within them: yet even they, if their sense of seeing be not as defective as their hearing, may be taught to read upon, and understand from, the lips of others, every thing that is said in their presence.

The most numerous class of dumb persons, are those who are destitute of speech only in consequence of their being destitute of the sense of hearing, which excites other men to speak; and not from any defect in the organs of speech, with which they are in most cases as well provided as the generality of mankind. This class of dumb persons is what I designate by the name of the deaf-dumb; and they would have learned to speak from their cradle, if they had not been likewise destitute of the proper instruction to observe and imitate the motions used in speaking; which, in their effects, viz. the variety of sounds, are rendered so perceptible to all who hear. Every individual of this class is capable of being instructed, not only to read the motions of the faces of others as quick as another can hear, but also to produce within his or her own mouth those very sounds with which the motions observed are accompanied.

We have upon record instances sufficient of the exertions of nature in some of these forlorn individuals, to suggest, without any other proof, the possibility of bringing this theory to the same degree of perfection as the system of instructing how to carry on a conversation by the aid of hearing. It is here worthy of remark, that the efforts of nature are to be observed in all and the very same stages through which art will have to follow.

It is presumable that in all ages the dumb have not been destitute of as many signs to express their wants or wishes, as they could in that state be supposed to have had perceptions; for this species of language is not denied even to the brutes.

It is also presumable that dumb persons have always been able to invent for themselves, and that they have always made use of, some particular signs to intimate how far they understood the meaning, gestures, looks, and actions of other

people, and the events passing around them: for this is what we see every untutored dumb person do of himself, and with the greater significance in proportion to his greater degree of intellect. This is the initiative stage of instruction.

The famous French professors, the Abbés de l'Épée and Sicard, have founded their system of instruction for the deaf and dumb upon this natural language of signs. By giving the full extent to the inferences that may be drawn from the simple observations just mentioned, they have filled all Europe with the echo of their praise; a praise which every friend of humanity who has had an opportunity of contemplating their success with all its consequences, will say is most justly merited.

In the *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 312,* there is an account given on the authority of Mr. Waller, the then secretary to the Royal Society, of a brother and sister, natives of the town in which Mr. Waller was born, and both aged about fifty, who, although they had been deaf from their childhood, yet notwithstanding, by observing the motions of a person's lips and face while speaking, understood every thing the person said, and returned proper answers. The pronunciation of this man and woman, although somewhat uncouth from want of being regulated by the ear, was perfectly intelligible.

There is another instance of the exertions of nature in what I shall call the second and third stages of the instruction of the deaf and dumb, related by Bishop Burnet, in the case of a daughter of the Reverend Mr. Goddy, a clergyman of Geneva. The young lady was first observed to have lost her hearing when a child of about two years old; and never afterwards, although she retained some faculty of perceiving when the air was agitated by very loud noises, could hear a single sound of what was spoken. By attentive observation of the mouth and lips of persons speaking, she rendered herself able to understand all that was said in her sight; and moreover, by imitating the motions of their mouths, collected a sufficient number of words to form a jargon of her own; in which she could hold a conversation with her friends, and those whose attention and ingenuity were capable of supplying her lapses and deficiencies. With the approach of dark her conversation ceased, until candles

* Abridgment.

were brought. With her sister, however, she held a conversation even in the dark; having learned in bed together to feel the different motions of the words by laying her hand upon her sister's mouth, and thus came at a knowledge of what she said.

The nice sense of feeling here described is very remarkable, but still inferior to what is enjoyed by many blind people, who are said to distinguish the difference of colours by the touch. It is not less natural to suppose, that the sight of deaf persons may acquire a corresponding degree of acuteness, so as to be able to see what is absolutely evident to the touch of any body.

Instances of the accidental articulation of a few words, in a manner more or less perfect, have frequently occurred; but too often, unfortunately, from the principle of instruction not having been understood by those about the deaf person, nor his own attention guided toward the proper means of mastering the necessary combinations of sound, until gradually he should have become able to pronounce every word in the language at will, and of distinguishing upon the faces of persons speaking the words they delivered, the greater part of these promising beginnings have failed of the result that might have been expected from them in judicious hands. Still so encouraging is the prospect held out to perseverance, that a few words of any kind, as a rhyme, or a prayer, may be taught many deaf children, without any previous assistance from elementary instruction. By merely repeating a set of words in a uniform manner to a pupil who is very watchful, and possessed of strong mimic powers, it is not unusual to find that he at length succeeds in rendering the imitation perfect.

Undoubtedly it would require more than the labour of a whole life to get through a language in this tedious way. A pupil may be able to repeat his prayer or his rhyme by rote, and not understand the meaning of a single word of it separated from the rest, nor be perhaps able to read the same words in any different order of construction. It only proves that it is possible to imitate articulate sounds by imitating the motions that produce them. Instances of the repetition of single words and phrases do not entitle a professor to lay claim to any remarkable degree of merit, unless he can shew that his pupil understand the meaning of every word, and can read them in what-

ever book or page they are found. That deaf-dumb children can be taught to speak, and to understand the speaking countenance of others, is incontestable; a professor of genius will then, to found just claims to a superior reputation, teach his pupil to pronounce each word in the language he himself speaks; to distinguish them at once, and with precision, upon the lips of others; and thoroughly to understand the meaning of what he himself may utter, or what others say.

The time required for the complete instruction of deaf-dumb children in speaking, and every subsequent useful acquirement or accomplishment, may be computed from the usual course of nature with those who retain their hearing. The superior aptness to learn, and the eager attention, of some children, have, in more than one instance, even anticipated the ingenuity of the professor to whom their progress has done honour. Miss St. Servan, now a pupil of the Abbé Sicard, in Paris, learned, in a short period, to speak: although speaking is not a part of the ordinary instruction in that school; where the art of thinking, silent reading, writing, and the language of gesticulation, form the principal features in the course of education. And Mr. Habermass, of Berlin, who was instructed by Mr. Eschke, to whom he is now an assistant, not only expresses himself with great correctness, but, in the motions of the countenance, reads with instant facility the words expressed by any person who speaks in his presence.

It is surprising that it has been possible to derive so little benefit to the art of instructing the deaf and dumb, from the essays and declamations of the most profuse orthoepists and professors of oratory; seeing that the same species of knowledge upon which depends the instruction of the absolutely deaf, is indispensably necessary to correct all defects or impediments in utterance which are susceptible of remedy, and do not arise from the loss of one or more of the requisites organs. The removal of every removeable cause of defective pronunciation, whether called obstruction, hesitation, or impediment, stammering, stuttering, drawling, lisping, speaking through the nose, &c. depends upon one and the same theory; and whoever possesses the art of teaching the totally dumb to speak, is from that reason competent, in a superior degree, to correct any minor disability; and should be to give the most effectual instructions how to get the better

better of the most minute defect in speaking, as provincial and foreign accents, &c.

There are about twenty different schools in Europe for the education of the deaf and dumb. Of this number there are five established in the United Kingdom; the remainder are all situated upon the Continent.

The school of Paris is the stock from which the greater part of the Continental institutions for the same object have sprung. It was founded by the celebrated Abbé de l'Épée, already mentioned, under a grant from the king: and has been continued without intermission, since his death, by the Abbé Sicard; who, through his merits in this department, has obtained a cross of the Imperial Order of Knighthood, the Legion of Honour, and a seat in the National Institute.

The Abbé uses emblematical gesticulations to develop the understandings of his scholars, and convey his instructions, during the whole course of their education. By gestures they converse with their masters, and among each other. They argue in gestures, and by gestures they assist each other to understand their other lessons, and explain every difficulty. In proper time they are taught to understand the language of their native country in print and writing, and to write themselves. They are afterwards instructed in arithmetic, algebra, drawing, and every exercise or branch of the mathematics that their friends desire, or their abilities fit them for. When their school education is finished, they are sent home to their families, or apprenticed to useful trades. Some of those who have displayed superior abilities for the scholastic profession, are retained as tutors to the rest. Of these, one, named Massieu, is highly famed for his ingenuity, and readiness to reply to any metaphysical question. Indeed, the worthy Abbé seems to be remarkably desirous of pushing on the education of his pupils to a familiarity with the most abstruse points of metaphysical speculation; and he is perhaps so far right; as exercise of this kind, which necessarily requires a vast supply of words, and the nicest discrimination between all their various meanings, may promote a facility of substituting words for thought. I do not, however, pretend to boast of a perfect coincidence with the system of Mr. Sicard, in my own private opinion.

I have mentioned Massieu; I shall

here relate an anecdote of him, which caused at the time much amusement throughout Paris:—

Massieu, in one of his excursions through the gay part of the city, was stripped of his watch and purse by some good-natured dames, who never in the least suspected that a deaf and dumb man would *tell tales*. On the young man's return to the institution, he was brought to account for the *accident* which had happened to him. Massieu, it seems, never tells lies—this was a little trial for him; but here too he was candid enough to acknowledge the truth. The ladies were, in consequence, brought before the proper tribunal in the Palace of Justice, and Massieu was obliged to attend. Although this young man is such a celebrated metaphysician, and writes with wonderful swiftness, he was obliged to have an interpreter present in court, and the good Abbé was required to fulfil that office for his favourite pupil. The trial was a very ludicrous one, notwithstanding French *délicacy* spared the modesty of the Abbé as far as was reconcileable with the ends of justice. The ladies were censured for *their mistake*, and the watch and purse recovered.

No legal steps are ever taken in France in which the life, liberty, or interest of a deaf and dumb person is concerned, without assigning and allowing them to chuse an interpreter; a regulation which it would be well to enforce in a country where personal liberty and property are much better secured, generally, by the constitution. I have heard, however, of a very fine young man, the natural son of a late great statesman by a lady of quality, having been shut up in a mad-house without the benefit of any such privilege; although his preceptor, the late Mr. T. Braidwood, was, as I am well informed by persons intimately connected with the family of that gentleman, of opinion that he was far from labouring under any mental derangement or inability whatever. I have not heard whether his imprisonment was the act of his father, with whom he was known not to agree perfectly in political opinions, nor if he be at present in existence; but certain it is, that no mention was made of him in that great man's will, nor in the subsequent arrangement made for the benefit of the widow and a daughter. He must, then, be no more. Peace to the ashes of the dead! It will be enough for the object of my mentioning here the fate of this unhappy young man, if it serve

serve to call the attention of those with whom the power lies, to protect the unfortunate dumb from a deprivation of that justice which is allowed by the laws of our country to the worst of foreigners.

The French government defrays the expence of the school under the direction of M. Sicard, and the children of poor persons are maintained and educated gratuitously. Parents who can afford it, are required to pay a stipulated sum yearly. The gesticulations made use of among the pupils of this school are, in the outline they describe, not unlike the hieroglyphic figures designed by the ancient Egyptians to convey the images of thoughts and things directly to the mind. Thus, a circle turned in the air, denotes, for instance, not only that figure itself, but eternity also; a long line traced off-wards in the air with the hand, denotes distance; a line with the finger represents length; an extended motion of the hand and arm designates space, extent, immensity. The signs for persons and things are all taken from some quality or peculiarity. A woman is expressed by putting the hands, as a woman might do, under the bosom; or drawing the hand across the knees, to represent petticoats; or putting one hand to the outside of the thigh, in the attitude of a woman holding her gown in walking. A married woman is denoted by pointing to the part of the fingers where women usually wear their rings, in addition to the general sign for a woman. All the names, in fact, are highly descriptive, and many of them entertaining; I am sure they would prove very much so to an arch boy who is fond of what is called taking folks off. The Abbé Sicard's name is made by putting the hand up to the chin, with the thumb extended on one side, and the fore-finger on the other; the lower fingers closed. This is a gesture which the children have remarked to be habitual to the Abbé when he walks, or stands, meditating. Each of themselves, and of the masters, is designated by his peculiar sign or nick-name; one is by describing the attitude of drawing, another is mentioned by flattening the nose with the finger; another by laying the finger along the nose, as if to intimate a very high one; a fourth is expressed by making the sign of a wide mouth, a fifth is known by a fierce look, &c.

Most of this mimicry is very diverting to common observers; but I can assure the reader that the mimics themselves under-

stand it very seriously; and that each of them seems perfectly content with his own nick-name, which, in their ordinary language, supplies the place of the French name, or surname. This they always write when there is occasion, without any allusion to the feature, custom, or habitual attitude from whence they derive the individual's name in the language of signs, unless you desire to know the reasons upon which such a manner of naming a person is founded.

I have been present at several of the exhibitions of the progress made by the scholars of this institution. Their exercises are very curious, and it is pleasing to observe the rapidity with which they translate the gesticulated meaning into written words. They are, almost invariably, exact to a synonymy. One of them, I remember, on a particular day, when I was present, wrote down *glory*, for *renown*, in transcribing a question which was dictated to him through the interpretation of M. Sicard's gestures; but on the sign which he had mistaken being repeated, he corrected the word immediately; and, without hesitation, wrote the answer underneath in the face of the whole company. The tablet being a large square surface of boards painted black, and in front of the elevated range of benches, the chalk writing was distinctly legible in every part of the examination hall.

The whole then stood thus:

"Qu'est-ce que la renommée?"

"C'est la célébrité, la publicité des grandes actions."

Then, pausing to reflect a moment, he added, as if to shew that he well understood the distinction,—"*Elle diffère de la gloire en ce que la gloire tient plus à l'admiration; et ne se donne qu'aux actions qui sont en elles-mêmes bonnes et généreuses, aussi bien que capables de faire éclat.*"

"What is renown (or fame)?"

"It is the celebrity, or publicity, of great actions.—It differs from glory in this: that glory partakes more of admiration; and belongs only to actions which are good and generous in themselves, as well as capable of making a noise in the world."

In my next I shall continue the subject, and present to your readers a view of what has been done in other parts of Europe.

I am, &c.

A. MANN.

Purfleet,
May 12, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
AMONG the specimens of our academical drama in the time of James the First, few, I believe, are better known than the Comedy of IGNORAMUS.

In a translation of this play, published at London in 1662, the author is styled R. Ruggles, and by Granger, in his Biographical History (Supplem. 145, 146), *Ralph Ruggle*; but his real christian-name was *George*. He appears to have been originally matriculated as a member of St. John's College, Cambridge, June 26, 1589, and to have afterwards removed to a fellowship at Clare-hall. In 1600, we find him mentioned as one of the taxors of the University (Carter, p. 426); and afterwards as a benefactor to his hall, in money and plate, to the amount of 400l. The last we read of his honours is in 1605, when, during King James's entertainment at Oxford, he was incorporated among the members of the sister university.

The editions of Ignoramus I have met with are, one in duodecimo, printed at London in 1630; another in 1658; a third, "*Editio prioribus omnibus emendatior*," 8vo. Westmonast, 1737; and "*Ignoramus abbreviatus*," 8vo. Lond. 1763.

Of the translations, one by R. C. has been already mentioned, whom Coxeter explains to have been Robert Codrington (Biogr. Dram. vol. II. p. 165). Another version appeared in quarto, 1673, under the title of "*The English Lawyer*," a Comedy, by Edward Ravenscroft Gent. And a third, forming a thin folio, appeared in 1736, with the following title: "*Ignorami Lamentatio super Legis Communis Translationem ex Latino in Anglicum*."

The University of Oxford, as we learn from the "*Rex Platonicus*" of Wake, had entertained James with several complimentary dramas some years before. One of these exhibitions is supposed to have given rise to Shakspeare's *Macbeth*. But in this instance, Clare-hall produced a drama of a more extended kind. It was originally acted March 8, 1614, and again, by the king's particular desire, May 6, 1615. Mr. Baker (MS. Harl. 7042, p. 479) has preserved the original cast of the characters, copied by Granger in his Biographical History; and among the state papers published by Lord Hardwicke, is a Letter from Mr. John Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carlton, at Turin, dated March 16, 1614, giving

2

an account of the performance. "The second night (he says) was a Comedy of Clare-hall, with the help of two or three good actors from other houses, wherein David Drummond, in a hobby-horse, and Brakin, the recorder of the town, under the name of Ignoramus, a common lawyer, bore great parts. The thing was full of mirth and variety, with many excellent actors (among whom the Lord Compton's son, though least, was not the worst); but more than half marred with extreme length." In Sir Fulke Grevil's "*Five Years of King James*," also, is another account of its reception. "This year (1614) the king, by the entreaty of Somerset, determined to go to Cambridge, and there was entertained with great solemnity; but amongst the rest there was a play called by the name of *Ignoramus*, that stirred up a great contention betweene the common lawyers and the schollers, in so much as their flouts grew insufferable; but at last it was stayed by My Lord Chancellor, and the explaining of the meaning."

But the principal object of my letter is to state an anecdote which occurs among the Harleian manuscripts in the British Museum, (Harl. MS. 980, p. 161), according to which, neither the plot or execution of the play appear to have originated with Ruggle. I quote the words of the manuscript, in hope that some of your Cambridge correspondents may examine (if it still remains) the copy in Clare-hall library.

"The comedie of Ignoramus, so abusive against lawyers, and supposed to be made by Mr. Ruggell, of Clare-hall, Cambridge, is but a translation of a comedy in Baptista Porta, out of Italian, intituled, *Trapulario*, as may be seen by the comedy itself, extant in Clare-hall library, with notes of Mr. Ruggell's thereon, of his contriving and altering thereof."

Perhaps some other of your Bibliographical Correspondents may add to the anecdotes I have collected.

I am, &c.

D. M. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
IN reply to the observations of Mr. D. Lysons, I beg leave to remark that if my recollection does not materially fail me, for I have not any copy of my own letter to refer to, I did not make "an unqualified assertion" that the History of Bedfordshire published by that gentleman and his brother, contained a

his

considerable number of errors and inadvertencies; but I think I qualified the assertion by mentioning that such imperfections were almost unavoidable in works of this nature. I certainly regard the publication in question as a highly respectable one, and I consider the public at large as much indebted to those who take so much pains as Mr. Lysons and his brother have done, to contribute to their amusement and information. The errors and inadvertencies which I discerned, or thought I discerned, in it, I took the liberty to point out without any invidious intention. "Most of them (Mr. Lysons says) had been noted for correction even before he had read my letter," which assuredly never would have been written, had I been aware that the same information had been conveyed to those gentlemen in any other mode.

I must just add, that I never had the vanity to consider my corrections as of "much importance;" but I believe they are all well founded, except in the instance of the title of the eldest son of the last Duke of Kent, which I always understood was merely Baron of Harold; but, upon the authority cited by Mr. Lysons, there can be no doubt that the title he bore was that of Earl of Harold. The property possessed by Lady Lucas, the present representative of the Kent family in the county of Bedford, is undoubtedly very large; and perhaps might have been mentioned with the other great estates specified in my former letter, as constituting a distinct class. It may possibly serve to obviate any mistake, to say, that in the estimate of 40,000*l.* per ann. and upwards, I meant to include the estates of the Duke of Bedford, Lord St. John, and Mr. Whitbread. I am, &c.

Bedford, W. BELSHAM.

May 3, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING engaged in measuring and delineating the parts at large of St. Paul's cathedral, London, I wish to illustrate my work with such authentic accounts of it, and of its illustrious architect, Sir Christopher Wren, as I can obtain; but I fear that of the learned architect will not be so explicit and diffuse as I wish, unless I obtain further documents of him and of his works than I can yet discover. Much relative matter I am aware is to be found at Oxford, and in some of the public libraries in London, &c.; but it is of his private life. His

MONTHLY MAG. No. 157.

professional notes, drawings, sketches, &c. that are so valuable to the biographer, I now inquire so earnestly for. Nothing that I am yet acquainted with, in the reach of inspection, will be omitted to be searched into by me; neither pains nor labour shall be spared to make my work as perfect as possible. Of my drawings for it I shall say nothing, because they shall be submitted to the public inspection when the prospectus is ready for publication; of which, Sir, I shall take the liberty of giving you timely notice.

Any information addressed to me (as under), whether concerning manuscripts, drawings, letters, &c. or of where they are deposited; also of where I can see an authentic original of Sir C's. portrait; or, in short, of any account of him or his works, shall receive my hearty thanks and due acknowledgments. The principal portraits were by Kneller and Klosterman, of which I have seen engravings. I should be happy to know in whose possession the paintings are.

I have only to add, that if the public encouragement shall keep pace with the private promise of support that I have already received from many gentlemen of consequence in the architectural profession, and others in private life, no expence shall be spared in having the engravings executed in the highest possible style of excellence. I am, &c.

19, College-Hill, JAMES ELMES.
London, Dec. 11, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. Cumberland, in his interesting Memoirs, complains of the short lease which authors enjoy of their own works: yet twenty-eight years of copyright can be the lot of few writers; singular, indeed, must be the good fortune of that author who lives to lament over the extinction of his profits, but not of his fame, on seeing his work become the universal property of the booksellers.

In truth, there is no country in Europe where literary property has been so well secured as in England; or where authors have been more richly recompensed. The commercial value of literature has been very much on the increase of late years; and when we know that more than a thousand pounds has been gained by a facetious work, but not eminently so, which has hit the public humour; that the same sum is given for a single poem from a writer whose merits some will dispute; and that two, and even

S H

three

three thousand pounds have been gained by some bulky compilations; it will hardly be contended that literary property can be insecure, or that a successful author is not repaid for his labours. I do not mean to infer that authors can be too well paid: for either they produce little, and therefore cannot enrich themselves; or they produce rapidly, and therefore must often fail of success.

If we enquire into the state of literary property in Europe, we find that the French complain of the rapid piracies of Holland and Switzerland; and that before a second edition can be prepared at Paris, it is anticipated at the respective presses of those countries. In Spain and Portugal the literary character is not yet sufficiently respected, from the general poverty of their literature, which is still too much restricted to religious and scholastic works. Their new publications are little read at home, and of course no country even borrows them by translation.

I believe literary property is not much more valuable in Germany than in France. The Leipsic and Frankfort fairs, however, form a kind of monopoly of books, which ought to enable booksellers to give a better price to their authors; but are the traders liberal? Have the best German authors ever received sums proportionable to those by which our English writers are daily gratified? My knowledge does not induce me to believe they do; perhaps some of your correspondents may inform us.

An ingenious Italian writer observes, that the French, the English, and the Germans, frequently inquire if Italy has still any of those great geniuses and great writers, who in former ages were the lights and ornaments of Europe? These nations, he adds, would perhaps be astonished that we have so many even as we can boast, if they knew that the greater number of our authors are obliged to consume a great part of their fortune to print their works; and that the more voluminous are the labours of a writer, the worse is the chance for him to get repaid. The cause of this miserable prospect which literary men have ever before their eyes in Italy, it seems, is owing to the privilege which every city in the numerous states of Italy grants to its own subjects; so that an author who publishes a work at Milan, at Pavia, or at Cremona, has no property in that work, when printed in any other principality: hence literary property being rendered inse-

cure, is of little value, either to the book-venders, or the writers; neither having a real property in a new work. Whether these matters are better regulated of late, in that country, remains to be known.

ZENO.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DEFENCE of BUCER and the ENGLISH REFORMATION.

MAY I be permitted to express my astonishment and concern, that the pages of your very respectable Miscellany, should have become the vehicle of a gross, clumsy, and infamous calumny? It matters little whether the subject abused be living or dead. Justice is as much the due of a person in one case, as in the other; and in my humble opinion, there is no difference whatever, morally speaking, between bringing an unfounded charge against a man who is no more, than against one who is capable of defending himself. Nor is it, I think, at all less culpable to attack the fair fame of a person who died two or three centuries ago, than that of one whose name is still fresh among us, and who has left those behind him who are both able and willing to vindicate his reputation.

Without any further preface, Mr. Editor, I demand upon what authority a writer in your last number, without either a real or assumed signature, has peremptorily asserted that "Martin Bucer, the reformer, was born a Jew, and died a Jew?"

When a person presumes to bring a heavy accusation against a man, who in his own day was an object of high respect for his learning and his piety, and whose name stands recorded with reverence for the services which he rendered to the community, of which he was a shining ornament, it is expected that the charge should not only be very accurately stated, but be accompanied with the exactest references, and supported by unexceptionable evidences. When the assertion is anonymous, a scrupulous attention to these particulars is still more requisite. What must be thought then of the moral feelings of a writer, who, disdaining all regard to historical and biographical accuracy, vents a foul aspersion, without condescending to give us his own name, or a single voucher for what he asserts, on the memory of a divine, whose learning and moderation alone, entitle him to respect?

It is not incumbent on me to enter into the delineation of Bucer's life and character;

racter; but that he died a Jew is a manifest falsehood, for the particulars of his pious exit at Cambridge are upon record. Dr. Parker, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, preached his funeral sermon; and Dr. Haddon, the University orator, in a speech at the funeral, drew his character in terms which he would hardly have ventured to use, if such a circumstance had even been whispered or suspected. But how is it that this precious anecdote, which would have been a rich treat to the inquisitive and zealous Romanists, was never brought forward in the season of their triumph, after the accession of Queen Mary? How happened it that when the body of Bucer was taken up and burnt, together with that of his colleague, Fagius, a mean act of revenge worthy of its authors,—how happened it, I say, that the Judaism of Bucer was not then blazoned forth?

If the story of his apostacy had been true, his enemies would not have failed to make the most of it; and that too for the purpose of covering the surviving reformers with confusion and disgrace.

Your correspondent endeavours to represent Bucer as a furious persecutor; and attributes to him principally the burning of two Arians in London, and of Servetus at Geneva. With regard to the former, I challenge your correspondent to produce the least evidence, that Bucer had any concern in their death; and as to Servetus, every body knows that he was tried and burnt treacherously and tyrannically, two years after the death of Bucer. So much for the extent of this calumniator's reading, and the modesty of his assertions.

Throughout this whole rhapsody, the reformation of the church of England is termed Bucerism; and it is even said, that "our lawgivers employed Bucer, to accommodate their statutes to No Popery."

The English Liturgy, in fact, after being reformed by the bishops and other divines, was approved of by the privy council, and published with the King's proclamation, March 8, 1548: now Bucer and Fagius did not arrive in England till the latter end of that year, or the beginning of 1549; consequently, neither of them could have had any hand in that Liturgy.

It is true that Archbishop Cranmer desired to have Bucer's opinion upon the English Common-Prayer Book, which the other freely gave him at considerable

length; in consequence of which, some regard was had to his animadversions in the revision of the Liturgy. It ought, however, to be observed here, that this learned and moderate divine, in his letter to Cranmer on this subject, says, "that upon his perusal of the service book, he thanked God Almighty for giving the English grace to reform their ceremonies to that degree of purity; and that he found nothing in them, but what was either taken out of the word of God, or at least, not contrary to it, provided it was fairly interpreted." (Collier, E. H. vol. ii. p. 296) Who after this will have the effrontery to charge the English reformation with Bucerism? What is said of Bucer's being employed about our statutes, I might be excused from answering. It is for the author of this assertion to mention the statutes, and the particulars of the several accommodations made in them to the spirit of persecution; for that, I suppose, is what is intended, under the cant words of "No Popery." When your correspondent shall have produced his testimonies in support of this, and his other paradoxical assumptions, I will examine them with impartiality, though with strictness; and if the truth be on his side, it shall be honestly confessed. Let me in return expect the same openness and candour in him.

I pass from Bucer to other positions, equally curious and new, in this letter. Henry VIII. it is said, put Sir Thomas More and Bishop Fisher to death, that we might have No Popery. To this I beg leave to add, that though these two virtuous men were beheaded for denying the king's supremacy, yet at the same time the protestants were burnt in Smithfield and elsewhere, for denying transubstantiation. Your correspondent says, that "Cardinal Beaton was assassinated in Scotland, under Edward VI." Pray, Sir, was Edward VI. ever king of Scotland? But to pass over this, the Cardinal was murdered in his palace by Lesley and others, May 29, 1546: now Edward did not come to the English throne till the death of his father, which happened January 28, 1544. So much for this writer's historical knowledge.

An affecting picture is drawn, but briefly, of the sufferings inflicted upon Toustal, and other English bishops, in the reign of Edward. What persecutions they endured, I am yet to learn. That they were deprived is certain; and that some of them were imprisoned is

equally so; but that they were persecuted, plundered, and reduced to misery, is false. The cases of Gardiner, and Bonner, will hardly be adduced; and as to that of Tonsal, it might better have been omitted. He was charged in the House of Lords with misprision of treason, at the instance of the great and ambitious Duke of Northumberland, who wanted the county palatine of Durham for his own family. A bill was accordingly brought in for attainting the bishop, and it passed the House of Lords, where not one of the popish lords or bishops spoke or voted in his favour. Cranmer, however, the mild and virtuous Cranmer, whose name is so odiously calumniated, took up the cause, and spoke against this violent measure, with that warmth and freedom, which became an honest man and a good bishop, in support of innocence, but which lost him the friendship of the Duke of Northumberland ever after. And when the Archbishop's arguments could not prevail against the interest of this Duke, and the bill against Tonsal passed the house, Cranmer, seconded only by the Lord Stourton, protested against it; but was not even joined in this by the popish lords and bishops, who had protested against every other act that had passed the House of Lords in this parliament. (Warner's *Eccles. Hist.* vol. ii. p. 301.)—In the reign of Elizabeth, Tonsal, it is true, was deprived of his bishopric, for refusing the oaths; but in all other respects his treatment was gentle. He resided at Lambeth, with Archbishop Parker; and when he died, his obsequies were celebrated with the respect due to his rank and virtues.

I observe, Mr. Editor, that your correspondent is willing to excuse, if not to applaud the conduct of Mary, in having the "spirit and the power to retaliate upon the reformers." Yes, she retaliated, if we may allow him that word, with a vengeance. If the popish bishops were deprived, the protestant ones were burnt. If More and Fisher were beheaded, numbers of the laity, men, women, and children, were first tortured, and then consigned to the stake. But will this ingenious declaimer condescend to point out any acts in the reign of Edward, done by the reformers, that could at all justify the sanguinary proceedings of Mary, and her ecclesiastical advisers, upon the ground of retaliation? Were any romanists put to death in that reign, on account of their religion? The two arian cases, al-

ready mentioned, though they are not to be palliated, will hardly be adduced; because had those unhappy persons vented their notions under Mary, bishops Gardiner and Bonner, and even the gentle Cardinal Pole himself, would readily have delivered them over to the secular arm.

In language as ridiculous as the whole paragraph is false and malicious, Queen Elizabeth is said, "not to have been bloody, because she preferred stifling and strangling, to beheading and burning." It is then added, to shew off her merciful disposition in the most striking manner, that "she stopped the breath of one hundred and seventy-five catholic priests, and five catholic women, whose crime was no other than teaching their hereditary religion in England." Really, this gentleman writes as if he had never read the history of England, or as if he thought people in general were but superficially acquainted with it. During the first eleven years of Queen Elizabeth's reign, not a single Roman catholic was prosecuted capitally on account of his religion; and it was not till after the open rebellion of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, for restoring, as they termed it, the religion of their ancestors, that any rigorous measures were adopted towards the members of that communion. It was, however, the bull of Pope Pius V.,—by which the Queen was formally excommunicated, and pronounced to be deprived of her pretended right to the kingdom; and all her subjects, of every description, were absolved from their oath of allegiance to her;—it was, I say, this atrocious and abominable act of usurpation, joined with the most active and powerful efforts to carry it into effect, that provoked Elizabeth and the parliament to prosecute the Romish missionaries, with a severity which otherwise would not have been exercised, nor could possibly be justified. But when the Pope, who possessed at that time a much more formidable power and influence than we at present are apt to conceive, took upon him to "cut off heretical princes from the unity of the body of Christ, and to declare their thrones vacant," it was a matter of necessity, arising from the principle of self-defence, to guard the life of the sovereign, and the independence of the kingdom, from the nefarious attempts which such a bull was intended to produce. And that it did actually produce various plots and conspiracies,

all historians confirm on the clearest and most abundant evidence; nor indeed have I ever yet met with any Roman catholic writer of credit, who pretended to deny the fact. Even that lying rebel, Sanders, (an author, it should seem, not unknown to your correspondent) does not venture to deny these rebellions and conspiracies: on the contrary, he glories in them; canonizes those who suffered the just punishment of their crimes; and holds them up as objects of reverence and imitation, as martyrs.*

Colleges were instituted at Rome, Doway, and St. Omer's, for the express and avowed purpose of training up young men, natives of England and Ireland, who were to act as missionaries in their own country, under the direction of their superiors! Philip, king of Spain, founded two others; one at Valladolid, and the other at Seville; and they all inculcated upon the students educated therein, the duty of sacrificing even their lives, in the good work of destroying the enemy of the holy see, and extirpating heresy in their native land. These formidable engines, for such they unquestionably were in that unsettled period, naturally excited considerable alarm in the English government; by whom, with the consent of parliament, it was made a capital offence for these seminary-priests, as they were called, to enter the kingdom. Yet numbers of them did venture over, and a few, comparatively speaking, were executed. Let it be observed, however, that those who did suffer, were not put to death for their religion; unless it be granted, that with them, religion and treason were one and the same thing. At the time when these missionaries of the Pope were thus treated, the secular priests remained in quietness, and were unmolested;—for which, they became very obnoxious to the court of Rome, and to the heads of the English colleges abroad. From the controversial pamphlets which passed between the seculars and the jesuits, in this and the succeeding reign, any unbiassed person may be able to judge, whether “it is hypocrisy to say that the papal missionaries, who were executed between the years 1570 and 1602, suffered for treason.” All that follows in your correspondent's letter is so wild and intemperate; and at the same time evinces either such gross ignorance, or such a wilful design to mis-

lead; that I do not think it worth my while to trouble you, Mr. Editor, or your readers, any further on the subject.

JOHN WATKINS.

JOURNAL of a VOYAGE performed in the INDIAN SEAS, to MADRAS, BENGAL, CHINA, &c., &c., in HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP CAROLINE, in the years 1803-4-5, interspersed with short DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES of the PRESENT STATE of the principal SETTLEMENTS of the INDIA COMPANY.

Communicated to the MONTHLY MAGAZINE by an OFFICER of that SHIP.

THE number of junks, and boats of all descriptions, that are seen passing and repassing between Macao and Canton, exceeds all calculation or belief. Some of these junks will carry nearly a thousand tons; and those that trade to the Straits of Malacca, the Eastern Islands, &c. are very great curiosities, containing perhaps two or three hundred merchants, each having his separate cabin, or rather shop or warehouse. In one of these junks, therefore, may be seen almost an epitome of the suburbs of Canton: ivory-cutters and manufacturers, painters, carpenters, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, &c. all with their various articles arranged for sale in their separate apartments.

The Chinese work their junks and other boats with astonishing adroitness on this river, where they actually seem to fly through the water. The sails are all made of mats, and are narrow, but very lofty. Slit pieces of bamboo cross the sails horizontally, at short distances; and to one end of these is attached a bow-line, leading forward; to the other, a sheet leading aft; by which means their sails stand better, and lie nearer the wind, than any European sails possibly can.

When it blows fresh, and they have occasion to reef, they lower away the *halliards*, and roll up any length of the sail they please round the lower piece of bamboo; thus reefing their sails at the bottom with much less difficulty than we can at the top; and this they can continue to do, till the whole of the sail is rolled up, adapting it from the lightest breeze to the heaviest squall with the greatest facility.

They frequently have two or three masts, but we never saw any with top-masts; the mat-sails extending up along the masts (which are generally very tant) to any height.

On

* *De Schismate Anglicano*, lib. iii. p. 417, *et passim*.

On each bow of their junks there is always painted a large eye, and they are astonished (or at least pretend to be so) that our vessels can find their way through immense oceans without eyes!

Those who are brought up to boats are in general prohibited from residing on shore till after a certain term of years, unless they have accumulated a sufficient sum to purchase a little house and a piece of land.

Their fishing fleets are extremely well regulated, acting in perfect concert; and no boat presuming to anchor or weigh until the commodore has made the signal by Gong, or beat of Tom Tom.

The mouth of the Tigris, nay, the whole coast from thence to the island of Hainan, is very much infested with pirates, called *Ladrones*. These are outlawed Tartars and Chinese, who as soon as they lay hold of any boat or vessel, not only plunder it, but condemn the crew to perpetual slavery in the *Ladron* fleet. They sometimes, however, relax so far in this respect, as to let old men go ashore on promising to send them a certain ransom, which the liberated persons seldom fail to perform with the most religious exactness: fearing, it is presumed, that if they did not, and were afterwards captured, they might stand a fair chance of losing their heads; the *Ladrones* not being very ceremonious in this respect.

The small craft on the river, therefore, are so terrified at the idea of falling into the hands of the *Ladrones*, that when any of our boats were proceeding to, or returning from Macao, a whole convoy of Chinese vessels of various descriptions were seen attending them, and taking advantage of the protection they afforded: such is the confidence placed in British tars, even in this remote part of the world!

To this I was once an eye-witness; the *Ladrones* having become so bold, that they actually landed at Lintin shortly after we left it, and plundered some of the villages. The men of war junks even, and mandarins' boats, at this time were so frightened, that when a pleasure party of us went in the *Caroline's* launch, from Anson's bay to Macao, we had a convoy of some hundreds of vessels, that came to an anchor when we did, and got under weigh whenever they saw us do so.

The Chinese maritime fights are rather curious, being somewhat different from those of Europeans; for their men of war have no guns, or at least very few. Instead of these they have long

slender bamboos, armed at one end with pieces of iron like our boarding-pikes, and some like battle-axes; their other weapons, offensive and defensive, consist in general of baskets of stones, of different sizes, adapted to the distances at which the engagements happen to commence!

I had an opportunity of seeing one of those battles once between two fishing boats, and I must confess they made use of those missile weapons with uncommon dexterity: very seldom missing their adversary's vessel at least, and not unfrequently giving and receiving most woeful knocks themselves. We were told that the men-of-war-junks sometimes carried matchlocks, but we could never see any of them.

On the twenty-eighth of November I embarked in company with several other officers on an excursion to Canton. The weather was now so cold, that we were obliged to muffle ourselves up in all the European clothes we could possibly muster; and here many of us became sensible of our improvidence in neglecting to preserve, while in India, those articles of dress which we had brought from a northern climate, but which, while frying under the Line, we thought we should never need again. As the distance was nearly fifty miles, we did not neglect to lay in a sufficient quantity of *grub* (as it is termed); in order that the interior might be as well fortified against the severity of the season, as the exterior: and this we found a very wise precaution.

After passing through the Bogue, Tiger island (so called from some faint resemblance which it is supposed to bear to a couched tiger,) presents itself on the left hand. It was abreast of this place that commodore Anson first came to an anchor after entering the Tigris, to the no small surprize of the Chinese at Annanoy fort, where they mustered a motley band in hopes of intimidating him from passing the Bocca Tigris. On the right hand the land is flat and swampy, consisting chiefly of paddy fields, intersected by innumerable branches of the river. We here saw amazing flocks of wild duck, teal, and paddy birds, flying often so close to us that we might almost have knocked them down with our sticks, and so as to induce one to suppose they were never molested by the fatal tube or insidious snare.

By the former, indeed, they are never annoyed, unless when Europeans are passing;

passing; as the Chinese contrive to entrap a sufficient number of them, without resorting to any noisy means, which might frighten or render them shy.

From Tiger island until we got as far as the second bar, nothing particular presented itself to our view.

Opposite this sand, which runs across the river, there is a stupendous pagoda built on the western bank; it is eight or ten stories high, somewhat pyramidical, and full of apertures in each square, seemingly much decorated. We did not, however, stop to examine it.

Here the scenery begins to assume an interesting appearance. In the back ground, high and fantastically shaped mountains raise their summits among the clouds; while all round (with very little exception,) to the feet of these mountains, the ground seems a level verdant plain, intersected (as before mentioned,) with innumerable branches of the river, and artificial canals. It is this last circumstance that renders the scenery so truly picturesque; for a person can only see that particular branch on which he is sailing: but he beholds with amazement a variety of ships, junks, and vessels of every description, gliding as if by the effects of magic, through fields and villages, winding among castles, pagodas, and monasteries, sometimes on one side of them, sometimes on the other, sailing in an infinite variety of directions, and forming the most whimsical, novel, and entertaining prospect I ever remember to have seen! As we approached Wampoa, "the plot continued to thicken," and we could do little else than gaze with a mixture of pleasure and astonishment, at the interesting scenes that surrounded us: scarcely a word being spoken in the boat for several miles, so completely was each individual's attention arrested by the passing objects.

Wampoa is an anchorage abreast of Dane's island, and distant from Canton about ten or twelve miles. Above this place no European vessel is permitted to proceed, on any account whatever: indeed ships of any great draught could not go much further up, on account of the shallowness of the water. At this anchorage may be seen ships from every great maritime power on the globe, except France, there being none at this time from that country.

In viewing the various national flags flying on board their respective ships at Wampoa, it is highly gratifying to Eng-

lishmen's feelings, to observe the British, superior in number to all the others collectively: while each individual ship, like a colossal emblem of the British commerce, appears to look down with contempt on the pigmy representatives of the nations that surround her!

There is little to be observed of Dane's island, more than that there is a little village on it facing the roads; while a number of villas, pagodas, and mandarins' seats are seen scattered about on the surrounding isles; especially near the banks of the river, where there are hoppo houses, where boats are overhauled, and chops or permits given by the officers of the customs: they so far respected our pendant, however, that we were suffered to proceed without the smallest molestation.

I had almost forgotten to mention, that it is at Dane's island that affairs of honour are usually settled between European gentlemen. At Canton, therefore, to "throw down the gauntlet," it is only necessary to say, "Dane's island, sir!" — (*To be continued.*)

For the Monthly Magazine.

CRITICAL SURVEY OF LESSING'S WORKS.

[*For Particulars of his Life see Vol. 19, p. 369, and Vol. 23, p. 33.*]

IN running over the list of books which Mr. Gebauer has consulted or quoted in his work, I missed by chance a trifling one, which I wish, however, he had known.

You recollect what troubles in Portugal succeeded to the death of Sebastian. Cardinal Henry was too old, and too superstitious, and too short a time in power, to provide against the dangers of a disputable succession. Among those who advanced pretensions to the vacant throne was Don Antonio, the only one who made an active resistance to the usurpation of the King of Spain. This prince is not reckoned by our author among the Kings of Portugal, as is done by French and English historians: but facts are carefully collected to make the illustrious unfortunate known, as he deserves to be, by posterity.

Among others, Madame Gillot de Saintonge wrote the life of Don Antonio; and her biography is the book which I wonder not to find among the authorities of Mr. Gebauer. The second edition, which lies before me, appeared at Amsterdam in 1696; and the original Paris edition is, I suspect, not much anterior.

I know

I know this lady only by some middling poems, and should not have thought her history entitled to much regard, were it not that she draws from a peculiar and respectable source the unpublished Memoirs of Gomez Vasconcellos de Figueredo. Of this man it is well known that he and his brother were among the most faithful adherents of Don Antonio. But how came these memoirs to the hands of Madame de Saintonge?—She was his grand-daughter. If some allowances are to be made for the loquacity of a Frenchwoman, much confidence may be placed in her opportunities of information. Allow me then to put down a few particulars inferred from this volume, which here and there seem to rectify or complete the statements of Gebauer.

First, a word or two concerning the partiality of Madame de Saintonge. The legitimate birth of Don Antonio is with her past a doubt. According to her, the father, Duke Louis of Beja, expressly acknowledged in his will that the mother had been really, though privately, married to him. Yet she adds, that Don Antonio, until his return from Africa, always supposed himself to be only a natural son of Duke Louis. If this be true, the other cannot. Duke Louis died in 1555, thirteen years before Antonio's return from Africa. Can the will of his father have been unknown to him for thirteen years? In a word, this circumstance is false. Louis may have made Don Antonio his sole heir; but that proves little in favour of a legitimate birth. Had this circumstance been attested in the will, the friends of Don Antonio would not have found so much effort necessary to make out a pedigree.

What this female historian says of the death of Cardinal Henry, proves still more strongly her thoughtless partiality. The cardinal died in his 68th year; and she says herself: *Il etait vieux et usé, c'en devoit etre assez pour faire juger qu'il n'irait pas loin.* Why not stop there? Why insinuate, besides his age and his decrepitude, another cause of death? Yet she says outright, *Quelques historiens disent, que Philippe trouva la secret de l'empêcher de languir.* Had she but named one such historian, this might be excusable. Gebauer has not observed the imputation any where: I fear, Madame de Saintonge must incur the reproach of inventing it.

This does her no honour:—it does not therefore follow that she no where

speaks the truth. She may most securely be trusted for what respects the brother of her grandfather; and this Mr. Gebauer might have used in the following passage: "In the Azores, especially in Tercera, a rumour had been spread that King Sebastian had not been killed, and would soon be restored to his subjects. Afterwards, when Antonio informed those of Tercera of the death of Henry, and of his elevation, they were content; and although they learnt from their deputies the defeat of Antonio at Alcantara, and his flight, they remained in allegiance to their expected sovereign; especially as Cyprian* of Figueredo, a steady adherent of Antonio, encouraged this expectation; and as Pedro Valdes and his Spaniards had failed in an attempt at invasion." Here Mr. Gebauer is, contrary to his custom, very concise; and, what is rare with him, quotes no voucher. At least, he might have trusted Madame de Saintonge for the christian name of Figueredo, the brother of her grandfather. She calls him Scipio, not Cyprian. He was, she says, governor of Tercera, and had declared for Antonio, without listening to the offers made him by the King of Spain, through the Princess of Eboli Ruy Gomez. Philip II. was therefore indisposed against him, and confiscated all his estates in Portugal. But the expedition intrusted to Pedro Valdes was not the only one he rendered fruitless. Valdes, or (as Madame de Saintonge less correctly calls him) Balde, was an opinionated man, and thought victory could not escape him; but, like such people, when put to the proof he maintained but poorly the honour of his nation. He was wholly routed, and returned with disgrace and confusion to Portugal. Philip had him taken into custody, and charged him with an attack contrary to orders; so that all the interest of his friends was requisite to intercept punishment. The year after, a second attempt was made on Tercera, with still worse success. Of this Mr. Gebauer appears to know nothing; but Madame de Saintonge relates it thus: The governor Figueredo had so few soldiers left, that a less resolute man than he would rather have thought of an advantageous capitulation, than of a defence. But nothing could shake his resolution, and he thought of a stratagem which succeeded. He got a number of

* This man seems to have invented the fable of Sebastian's being alive.

even down from the mountain, and on the day of the battle marched them with burning matches on their horns among his troops. The Spaniards, who expected no resistance, were terrified by the apparent number of his followers, and made but a confused and ineffectual stand. Two of the Spanish soldiery survived the carnage: these two were made to draw lots, and the one was sent back to Europe with the intelligence.

However skilfully Figueredo conducted himself in Tercera, Don Antonio held it more for his interest to have so brave a warrior, and an adviser of so much resource, immediately about him. He sent for Scipio to France, and recommended him to Emanuel de Sylva. Madame de Saintonge complains, that from this circumstance some historians should have inferred dissatisfaction on the part of Don Antonio; and cites a letter of his to Pope Gregory XIII., in which he does ample justice to the bravery and fidelity of Scipio Vasconcellos de Figueredo.

According to the narrative of Gebauer, one would imagine that Don Antonio, after having been compelled to quit Portugal, always continued in France; but Madame de Saintonge informs us, that he often passed much time in England. His first voyage thither was immediately after his fortunate escape; he crossed over from Calais, whither the *Falklands* vessel had brought him. This was in the year 1581; and is noticed by Camden, and after him by Rapin. His second visit to England was occasioned by the inconveniences to which he was exposed in France during the troubles of the League, by the contrivance of the King of Spain. It must have occurred in the year 1585; and Madame de Saintonge relates one remarkable particular, which she professes to have obtained from the autographic memoirs of Don Antonio: "Queen Elizabeth," says she, "pressingly invited him to come to England; he did so, and was handsomely received. The queen caused many of her nobles, in the dress of shepherds, to meet and wait on him at Salisbury; and to assure him that the great shepherds of the country would afford him every protection. In all the towns through which he passed, rejoicing was made: so that he seemed rather a triumphal than a fallen monarch." His second stay in England lasted till the year 1590.

On the death of Henry III. the affairs of France assumed a new face; and Don Antonio thought he might promise himself the active assistance of Henry

IV. Henry was then at Dieppe, and Don Antonio went to visit him there; but the king did not yet think himself firm enough on his throne to offer troops. Don Antonio, therefore, returned to England, and staid there till 1594, when Henry sent a message, through his ambassador, that Don Antonio would be welcome in France. He went by Calais, and joined the king at Chartres. Henry expressed willingness to serve him; and sent word by the Marshal de Matignon, that if he chose to be present at the coronation, every thing necessary should be furnished for his suitable accommodation. Don Antonio excused himself, on the ground of an asthmatic complaint. He went however to Paris, and was joined there by the king; he solicited a loan from the government, but obtained only a permission to borrow. Clermont d'Amboise was nominated to the command of the expedition, which Antonio was to obtain of the king: but fate decreed otherwise, and the unfortunate Antonio died.

All this is related by Madame de Saintonge, and may serve as supplementary matter to Gebauer. What think you:—did Henry ever intend to serve Antonio; or was it the vanity of collecting one conspicuous person more at his coronation, which occasioned the invitation?

What is most remarkable in Madame de Saintonge, is the account of Don Antonio's descendants. She relates in detail a love-affair which Louis, his grandson, had in Italy. The lady whom he is stated to have finally married, can consequently be no other than the Princess of Monteleone, (with whom, according to the *Histoire Genealogique*, he was united;) though Madame de Saintonge speaks of her as a *dame Italienne*, and of no consequence. At that time Don Louis had not made his submission to the Spanish government; for the viceroy of Naples was very glad to get possession of his person. He must have renounced his claims very late; and in concurrence with his father, Don Emanuel, who previously turned capuchin.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TOUR IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

(Continued from p. 347.)

RYDE has in its neighbourhood several beautiful spots, highly favoured by nature, and enriched by art. Appleby is but a short distance from this rude repository of the dead; a closely covered walk leads up an agreeable ascent, which

3 I

opens

opens at length on a lovely lawn, at the extent of which is seated the house; which has no imposing air of grandeur, but an inviting appearance of repose and comfort. The lawn is richly skirted with trees of all growths, from fine elms to low twisted bushy oaks, feathered down to the grass, and uniting with it: it opens to the sea forty feet above high-water mark. This height is a steep bank, entirely covered with luxuriant wood, of various sorts. Sumach, laurustinus, and other beautiful shrubs, are mixed with oak and hazel; and over their tufted tops, the view falls directly on the waves, murmuring at your feet. Walks sweetly sheltered, wind through this rich foliage, and afford to pausing meditation a delicious retreat: no sound but the dashing wave meets the ear; and no object but the ocean stealing through the solemn gloom, arrests the eye.

St. John's, the seat of Edward Simeon, esq. is the favourite haunt most visited from Ryde. The grounds are extensive, and agreeably diversified; amidst its fine woods, Taste has, with her magic wand, created a Paradise. On each side the gate by which you enter, is a beautiful and interesting cottage. The low, projecting thatch, which forms a porch, is supported by pillars of elm, not stripped of its bark: round these the clymatis hangs its purple bells, climbs the roof, and lines the simple arcade before the door; on each side of which rustic chairs are placed, and over one of these a pair of turtle-doves (which are natives of the Island) have found a shelter. A labourer and his wife inhabit one of these beautiful cottages: the other opens into a little elegant room with painted floor-cloth, table and chairs. Simple shelves, suspended by a ribbon, are enriched with a few interesting volumes; and this room is, with a benevolent hospitality, dedicated to strangers. The sweet-scented white clymatis creeps over the window, and mingles its feathery clusters with its purple relative on the roof. A deep shade of wood shelters these lovely retreats, through which a winding avenue slowly leads to scenes of varied and more enlivened beauty. The ground gradually rises, and the shade diminishes, till from a considerable eminence a charming view of the ocean bursts upon the sight; as you proceed, the grounds are more ornamented, and the shrubs more luxuriant. The unostentatious mansion is finely situated on an eminence, commanding extensive views of the sea, while the intervening slopes are richly ornamented with hang-

ing woods. Beds of the most luxuriant shrubs, with wide extent, scatter perfume and richness on the scene. Groups of magnificent and venerable elms, throw a rich shade around the opposite front; while beneath their unbrageous canopies, seats of various forms and sizes invite the delighted loiterer to linger till the last sunbeam warns him to depart. One of our enraptured party exclaimed, that it was the spot where one might fancy wood-nymphs and fairies met, to hold their revels. From this sheltered and lovely lawn, various walks lead to different parts of the grounds. We soon crossed a carriage road, and entered a spacious turf-walk, richly ornamented with tall shrubs. This leads to a cottage singularly beautiful; and through a simple arcade at one end, a fine view of the ocean is afforded. The pillars which support this, are formed of saplings nailed to a piece of wood, which at a small distance produce the effect of fluted columns: round these the tea-tree flings its flexile shoots, and twining honey-suckles intermingle their sweets. At the back of the cottage there is a recess, whose thatched roof sweeps over a rustic seat, enclosed by a simple lattice of unpeeled branches; round these, twining shrubs bloom in lavish luxury; a lovely little sloping lawn fronts the seat, bounded by hedges of sweet-briar; below this, rising woods meet the eye, and beyond them is a fine view of the ocean. Winding through a corn-field, we enter the coppice, whose sequestered and shady walks lead in different directions to the Marino, an elegant castellated building near the coast. A little gallery over the arched gate-way leads to an apartment whose Gothic windows open on the sea; here the liberal owner permits tea-parties to be accommodated, and once a week a band of music attends in the neighbouring wood.* The grand view of the ocean in front, the tranquil gloom of the woods behind, the gentle rippling of

* It is much to be regretted that the owner of this terrestrial Paradise, who with unusual liberality has studiously provided for the gratification of strangers, should have tempted to any violation of the sabbath, by the addition of music on that day. The numbers which it assembles, and the conviviality which it induces, are not likely to contribute to sanctity of manners; and the injunction, "Remember the sabbath-day to keep it holy," issues from an authority, which no man, however elevated or distinguished, can disregard with impunity.

the waves on the shore, the seclusion and stillness of the place, all conspire to give an air of soothing solemnity to the scene. Those who have taste and feeling, must bid adieu to St. John's with regret, and "cast many a longing, lingering look behind."

Binstead had been mentioned to us as worthy attention: this is a small hamlet,

"Far shelter'd in a glade obscure;"

it is sweetly embosomed in woods. Near the humble church stands the parsonage, a beautifully secluded cottage: it is almost covered with jessamine and honeysuckles, which meet the sloping thatch, and embower its little windows. A glass door opens from the front into a little garden, on whose beds bloom bushes of myrtle which scarcely lose a leaf even in winter: over the door is a simple tablet, peeping from amongst surrounding shrubs, on which is inscribed,

"Contentment is wealth."

Contiguous to the garden, is a field bounded by hanging woods, through the natural arches of which, the ocean peeps upon the sight. A neat simple walk leads to a garden formed on the descending cliff, down which a flight of stone steps conducts to the beach. The continued wood runs along the coast, separating the garden from the ocean. The inviting wicket opening on the shore, sometimes leads water-parties to land here; and the benevolent occupier of this peaceful abode, is obliging enough to permit them to dine under a spacious yew-tree, near the house. I had imagined that habitations comprising so many beauties, existed only in the imaginations of the writers of fiction: it was a mistake; the Isle of Wight affords many such, and Binstead parsonage is amongst the number.

Steep-Hill was now the place of our destination; and we ascended our vehicle, flushed with hope, to see new beauties, and enjoy new pleasures. The Priory (the seat of Judge Grose) is the first object to detain the traveller. The grounds are on a grand scale, and enriched with scarce shrubs and trees. From different openings in the walks, very fine views of the sea are afforded; and a large fleet at anchor within our sight, greatly enriched this scene. On quitting the Priory, the road becomes highly interesting, romantic, and varied. St. Helen's is a lovely point: the little hamlet is situated on a fine cliff, the harbour at the bottom. We next pass through Brading, a small market-town, ancient in its appearance. The

first religious establishment in the Island, is said to have been here. Sandown, a short distance further, has a considerable fort, built by Henry VIII.: it is kept in repair, and well manned. Humiliating proofs of the imperfect state even of civilized society, here crowd on the sight. The eye is offended by those nurseries of ignorance and ferocity—barracks; and the mind is wrested from its tranquillity by the gleaming firelock, and the discordant drum. Near the shore a number of huts formed of the soil, are erected for the soldiers' wives; these buildings, with all their wretched accompaniments, suggest the idea of a Hottentot settlement. That man should ever be transformed into a machine for expediting human murder, is a melancholy and awful consideration; but that this execrable profession should be carried on amidst all that is beautiful and sublime in nature, is as offensive to taste, as it is obnoxious to judgment and feeling. Near this spot is the cottage of the once celebrated John Wilkes. It is finely situated, the bay of Sandown sweeping just below its windows. The plantations and shrubberies were once ornamented with pavilions, and gay with flowers. A memorial to Churchill was erected here, after a model of Virgil's tomb at Naples. The shrubberies are now torn in pieces, the wood destroyed, the house shut up, forlorn, and desolate. On meeting a woman amidst the wild, I asked her what had done all this: she replied, "the soldiers, ma'am, the soldiers; they tear every thing to pieces;" and with an exclamation too sacred for the occasion, added "what flowers there *was*!"

It is scarcely possible to conceive within twenty miles, a ride which comprehends such variety, beauty, grandeur, and sublimity, as that between Ryde and Niton. Fine bold views of the sea, lofty cliffs, rich plots of ground covered with ripe harvests, and hanging woods ornamenting the deep slopes, form an ever-charming, ever-changing variety. At Shanklin Chine, the sublime part of the scenery commences. This is an immense chasm, formed by some awful convulsion of nature. The height of the cliffs at its opening on the shore, is at least two hundred and seventy feet: the sloping winding sides of this grand fissure are richly covered with a variety of foliage, which conceals its termination. On different edges of the disparted rock, are two cottages, which have a very picturesque effect, whether beheld from above or below; these heighten the novelty and

beauty of the scene. A winding path conducts down the Chine to the shore. The rocks on each side of this magnificent entrance, form a curve, whose base the sweeping ocean laves, adding solemnity to grandeur.

The road from this place is extremely interesting: it winds circuitously over long and steep hills, sometimes approaching so near the Alpine precipice, that a degree of solemnity, if not of terror, mingles with the grand sensations it inspires. In some parts a few paces only can be traced; and it appears as if the carriage must either ascend the clouds, or be precipitated into the ocean. Thus are expectation and fancy kept fully awake, till we enter on a scene which imagination never dared to picture. Feeling is at a loss for language in which to describe the extraordinary combination of the romantic and beautiful, the grand and the sublime, which that wonderful phenomenon, a land-slip, presents. An immense range of mountain extends on the right, on the left the ocean: the intermediate ground has been rent from that above; and detached cottages, scattered hamlets, little fields covered with corn, and waving woods, are intermingled with a magnificent chaos of rocks, and fill the valley. Tumultuous sensations of delight rush on the soul at the contemplation of a scene like this, which must be felt in order to be comprehended. The Inn justly denominated Steep-hill, (as the house is placed at the foot of an almost perpendicular mountain,) afforded us an agreeable halting-place; as by a short walk we could revisit this enchanting scenery, and with feelings more calm, contemplate its beauties.

The little village of Bonchurch, is at the entrance of this striking valley, and here the hand of Taste has created some of the most lovely retreats amidst the wild. Mr. Hadfield's is singularly interesting. The house is situated on a rock, and half-concealed by a luxuriant shrubbery. A long level space on the rock admits an irregular lawn, to which a shaded walk from the house leads; a little elegant painted pavilion is placed on the green, commanding a fine view of the sea, and of the intervening valley. On one side of the lawn, irregular masses of rock appear half-covered with wild foliage; and little devious paths wind about the steep, leading to places which afford extensive views of bold projections of rock, where we meet a shade and a seat. Thus happily are garden-beauties

blended with the wild majesty of nature. On the other side, the slope is planted with laurels, &c. and at the bottom a thick grove, reared by the hand of nature, overhangs a pellucid lake, fed by a stream so celebrated for its purity, that "formerly in passing this place, the seamen used to lower their topmasts in reverence to St. Boniface, its patron saint." Through the grove runs the public road, where travellers are dimly seen winding amongst its shade. Beyond that is a mass of grotesque rocks, tossed in a style of irregular grandeur, from the range of mountains which back the whole, and now forming a barrier to that world of waters whose waves break at their feet. The church of St. Boniface stands in a shaded recess near the shore; and the whole is enlivened by pasture-ground with cattle grazing, and fields of ripened harvest. The lawn commands the whole of this scenery; which cannot be adequately imagined, nor fully described. St. Boniface Cottage, the seat of the highly respectable Mr. Bowdler, is an elegant retreat, in a recess beneath the same range of rocks, and partaking all the beauties of the scene. On an eminence opposite the house, a covered seat affords an extensive view of the boundless ocean; and a fine terrace leads on to other views, and other seats, till it terminates near the church.

Mill Bay is an interesting cove, a mile or two beyond this scene. A considerable fall of water rushing down the rocks, turns a mill in its course, and then precipitates itself into the sea. A few fishermen's huts on the neighbouring bank; huge fantastic limbs of trees stripped of their bark, and placed in the ground, on which are suspended fish to dry for the winter; and boats moored in front; are very picturesque objects. Lady F—— T—— has fitted up a small cottage near this spot, which is finely sheltered amidst woods and rocks. Through the former, and on ledges of the latter, to which a flight of almost perpendicular steps leads, she has cut private close walks, imperious even to a mid-day sun, which lead to a neighbouring seat.*

Lord Dysart's Paradise is situated amidst

* Could this lady have heard the boatmen, who were rowing a party in the bay below, just at the crisis when her cottage was on fire, exclaim, "Ah, it were no matter if Lady F—— was in the midst," she would probably learn to restrain that indulgence and
4 expence,

amidst a romantic part of the under cliff; the grounds are extensive, and comprehend a rich variety. The house is concealed till we come close to it, amidst woods and rocks; and a long trellised way, covered with vines, leads to its front; which opens on a knoll, around which the ground has been cleared, for the creation of gardens and shrubberies. Steps cut in the rock and overarched with shade, lead to the wild fantastic scenery on the mountains; amid whose broken crags a way has been formed, without doing violence to nature, by which a park phaeton may ascend to their utmost summit. In a most retired and romantic situation, half-sheltered by masses of projecting cliffs, is a sort of rural pavilion; which, by its little Gothic windows, and crucifix on the top, assumes the appearance of a chapel, or hermitage. There are a stillness and a solemnity in this scene, peculiarly impressive, and

"Meditation here might think down hours to moments."

In different parts of the grounds are cottages simply elegant, where gardeners and labourers reside; these give interest and cheerfulness to the scene, and manifest the benevolent character of the noble possessor.

The whole of this ride beneath the under cliff, is sublime, beyond all that fancy has pictured. The stupendous height and varied forms of the dark-grey cliff, towering in awful majesty above; the rich and lovely landscape in the valley; and the broad blue deep, swelling on the shore; all combine to produce a scene which cannot be adequately delineated. Its effects on a mind so happily organized as to feel it in all its power, cannot be better described than in the following language: "The majesty of the scene, very much heightened by one of the most glowing and beautiful sunsets I ever beheld, quite overcame me. I wept as a new idea of the power and immensity of the author of creation shot across my soul; and silently adored the Being who could create a scene so sublime, and tune the human heart to such exquisite sensations."—(To be continued.)

expendence, now so lavishly bestowed on her numerous tribes of dogs and cats; and endeavour to secure that refined and sacred pleasure, which must result from judicious efforts to benefit her indigent and suffering fellow-creatures.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF THE COMPANY OF FIREMEN
AT PARIS.

Fas est et ab hoste doceri.

ENGLISH literature abounds in publications containing ample and accurate information on almost every thing either useful or interesting in the city of Paris. There are, however, some subjects of considerable importance in that capital, concerning which the accounts of our tourists are far from being satisfactory. One of these is the means used to prevent the spreading of conflagrations. If the police of Paris has some features which an Englishman must abhor, it also is remarkable for a few regulations that deserve commendation: among the latter is undoubtedly to be classed *le Corps des Pompiers*, or Company of Firemen.

It is on record, that in the course of the year 1805, from January to September, upwards of three hundred houses in Paris caught fire: yet of all these accidents the majority of the Parisians remained totally ignorant; because even where the greatest danger appeared, not a single dwelling was totally laid in ashes, owing to the exertions of the firemen. In the above number are not comprehended some equally dangerous accidents of fire that happened in cellars filled with combustibles; and in which the flames were extinguished with such expedition, that most of the inhabitants of the very street where the conflagration broke out, heard nothing of it. Let the writer should be suspected of exaggeration, he thinks it not improper, in this place, to relate what fell under his own observation. When in the year 1805, he resided in Paris, a fire broke out, in the evening, two doors from the house where he lodged. All present deemed the danger to be imminent, especially as the adjoining house was occupied by a druggist, who kept in his cellar a quantity of gunpowder, together with a variety of combustibles, which, it was dreaded every moment, would catch fire. The firemen arrived in time sufficient to check the blaze; and by the exertion of their skill and intrepidity confined, and, in the space of a few hours, totally quenched those flames, which, perhaps, in any other city, would have consumed whole streets. During all this time the writer was sitting quietly in his room, without the least knowledge of the danger which menaced destruction to the house of his neighbour.

In most towns and cities of the Continent

ment the *general* is beaten, and the alarm bell rung, to rouse the inhabitants the moment when any danger from fire appears. In Paris no such precautions are used, for this plain reason, lest the pickpockets and the rabble in general should thereby be invited to repair to the spot.

The writer, struck with the immense advantages derived by the inhabitants of Paris from a company of firemen, who act with such invariable success, thought it worth while to enquire into the history of the *Corps des Pompiers* at Paris. He lays the result of his enquiries before the public, hoping that it will be found to contain some useful information.

Before the people of Paris entertained any idea of the utility of fire-engines, the frequent conflagrations caused such havoc in their city, that it was no unusual occurrence to behold not only streets but entire divisions or wards laid in ashes. From Felibien's History of Paris, we may learn that on the breaking out of a fire, instead of devising means to extinguish it, the saints were implored for their powerful assistance. All sorts of incantations were resorted to; and in general the devouring flames were not arrested, till the tutelary saint pronounced his *veto*; or, in other words, till the fury of the fire met with some obstacle.

François du Perrier, a player of Paris, having made a tour through Holland and Germany, and learned there the use of fire-engines, brought models of them back with him to France. Immediately on his return he communicated this new invention to the government, who granted him letters patent, dated October 12, 1699, by which he was authorized exclusively, to manufacture and sell fire-engines throughout France. From the wording of the patent it may be inferred, that, before that period, the people of Paris had only used buckets to extinguish houses on fire; it is also probable, that the first fire-engines had no carriages, as they were styled *pompes portatives*, or portable pumps.

In the year 1703, a new establishment of fire-engines is recorded, which was placed under the direction of Du Perrier. It consisted of twenty engines, for which he was allowed 6000 livres per annum, on condition that he should keep the engines in thorough repair, and pay two and thirty firemen a sum amounting annually to 2,400 livres. He engaged, besides, to provide for every fireman a bonnet or helmet, in order to their being easier distinguish-

ed; and to instruct them in every thing that related to the art of quickly subduing great fires, as well as to affix in public places a list of engine-houses, and of the firemen dwelling in the immediate vicinity of them. Government, however, reserved the privilege of examining frequently into the state of the engines; and dismissing such of the firemen as were found either not to have received adequate instruction, or to have been from home on the breaking out of any conflagration.

In the year 1722, the fire-engines at Paris were augmented to thirty and the firemen to sixty: the latter received also particular dresses, besides the helmets before mentioned. Du Perrier undertook to establish eight engine-offices in different parts of the city, where the following implements were to be kept: viz. sixteen long ladders; sixteen long cables; sixteen large iron hooks, for the purpose of pulling down houses, if necessary; thirty pickaxes; thirty shovels; thirty axes; thirty iron crows, to pull up the pavement; thirty long chisels, to open the water-pipes lying under the pavement. The engines, together with the necessary carriages to forward them, were to be kept in thirty locked sheds. To enable Du Perrier to meet all these expences, he was to receive the sum of 40,000 livres, and annually 20,000 livres. His son succeeded him in the superintendence of the fire-engines of Paris. In the course of time this establishment was considerably improved; and, in the revolutionary year 7, when the company of firemen received a new organization, all its former regulations were confirmed.

As soon as a fire breaks out in Paris, every citizen is not only authorized, but bound, to call the firemen of the next station. There are forty-one stations, distributed in all the quarters of the city. Every inhabitant knows them, as a list of them is printed annually and stuck up in public places; besides, they are easily found, having the following inscription painted on them in large letters: *Secours pour les incendies*, (Assistance in case of fire).

On the first intelligence of a fire, the superintendant of the station hastens with his men to the spot, taking along with him the person who communicated the intelligence; for if it should turn out to be unfounded, either from wanton mischief, or any other motive, the informant is detained: a very proper precaution, since evil-minded persons might, for sinister purposes, concert a scheme for assembling

all the firemen from their stations. This, however, is now almost impracticable; for firemen who are very distant from conflagrations, must not leave their station, except by order of their respective superiors. On the arrival of the firemen nearest to any house on fire, their chief endeavours to ascertain, whether he will want further assistance. If he does, and no other divisions of firemen have arrived, he sends for them, by immediately giving notice of the fire to the inspector of police in the adjoining district. The latter, on receiving this notice, is bound to repair immediately to the spot, having desired the attendance of a detachment of troops, to keep order and secure the property of the citizens. When the soldiers arrive, they are distributed into separate parties; some help to extinguish the flames, others carry buckets or demolish the walls of rooms, if necessity require it, and some are employed in guarding the effects saved, or in superintending those who hand the buckets to one another. At night, the chief of the company of firemen should likewise be present at every fire, but generally he does not arrive till he is apprised that the danger is imminent.

From every barrack in Paris, each of which is furnished with from 50 to 60 buckets, a sergeant with twelve armed and twelve unarmed men, without waiting for orders, repairs, on the first alarm of fire, to the spot with buckets. Nine others are dispatched to carry information to the distant barracks. Besides, every guard-room in Paris furnishes its quota of men.

When a fire breaks out in any other place than the chimney, or when the flames of a chimney menace to extend themselves to the rest of the building, the commander of the next military post dispatches messengers to the minister and prefect of police and to the *etat-major*, in order to inform them of the apprehended danger; when it is incumbent upon them, without delay, to attend, and to bring along with them the hydraulic engineer and the architect of the city of Paris.

The commissary of police and the director of the firemen issue orders to the sentinels; they also direct the inspectors of the wells and reservoirs, to open them immediately; and to give free access to every water-carrier or other citizen, who presents a card signed by the commissary of police. Certain large tubs, always filled with water for supplying the fire-engines, are conveyed to the spot by the

horses of the rubbish-carters, or by those of any carter or waggoner that is met with in the street. The latter are, on no account, permitted to refuse their horses to the director of the firemen. All water-carriers, too, keeping carts, are, on requisition, obliged to convey their casks, filled with water, to the place of conflagration, and to replenish them at the next reservoir as often as may be judged necessary. A water-carrier, who, after requisition, should refuse to drive to the place of danger, would be liable to lose his license to vend water; a very important loss to him, as the good-will of such a business may be disposed of for twelve hundred francs and upwards. The moment that the rubbish-carters, waggoners, or water-carriers, arrive at the place of danger, they are placed under the orders of those invested with authority and are constantly attended by a soldier.

After the fire, the owner of these horses, in consequence of a certificate from the director of the firemen, receives for every hour in the day seven sols for each horse, and in the night ten sols. The water-carriers, however, have no claim to this remuneration; in place of which, they, on producing a card, stamped and signed by the Commissary of Police, are entitled to eight centimes for every two buckets of the first cask which they have conveyed from the quarter where they ply. The rest of their attendance is paid by the hour, in proportion to the horses employed.

The buckets of the next repositories are always, under escort of one or two soldiers, conveyed to the spot and delivered to the Commissary of Police, who immediately appoints the necessary number of inspectors over them. These are responsible for the buckets, and take care to prevent their being carried beyond the circle formed by the troops on duty.

All wax and tallow chandlers, living near any house on fire, are obliged, on receiving notice, to keep their shops open, in order, agreeably to a written order of the Commissary of Police or the director of the firemen, to furnish the flambeaux and fire-pans, that may be wanted for the purpose of affording sufficient light to those who are engaged in subduing the flames. These requisites are paid for by the prefecture of Police. All architects, bricklayers, carpenters, tilers, and other mechanics and workmen, whom the commissary of Police thinks proper to summon, are compelled to appear immediately, with the implements of their respective

spective trades. On producing a certificate from the commissary of police, their work is duly paid for, according to the estimate of the architect of the city. If the danger be such that the people employed are likely to receive bodily injuries, the presence even of the next physicians and surgeons is demanded, in order to afford speedy assistance to any person who may have been hurt.

All expences incurred on account of any conflagration, are discharged by the city with scrupulous exactness; and every refusal to obey any requisition made in times of danger from fire, meets with rigorous punishment.

Formerly, the inhabitants of the houses or apartments where the fire originated, were liable to a considerable fine; but this practice is now abolished, as such persons, for the purpose of evading the fine, were apt to conceal the danger, and attempt themselves to extinguish the fire, in consequence of which the firemen were not called till the ungovernable flames gave the neighbours warning of their danger; whereas the firemen, if called immediately, might have succeeded in suppressing its growth. At present, the commissary of police is simply directed to enquire into the cause of the conflagration, and make his report accordingly; but if, in the course of his inquiry, he discover premeditated malice, the incendiary is, very properly, called to account for it. Extraordinary negligence is likewise punished: if, therefore, a chimney catch fire in consequence of being very foul, the person to whose room it belongs cannot escape being fined.

The fire-engines now in use are fitted on four-wheeled carriages, and resemble one another exactly, even with respect to the leathers, pipes, and screws. This is done with a view of enabling the men to supply any defect which may arise during their work. In the space of one hour, they discharge 400 buckets, or twenty tons of water, propelling the fluid to the height of one hundred feet. At the taking of the Bastille, a man, standing on an eminence of forty feet, was forced, or rather shot, down by them into the flames.

The water-buckets, wheels, carriages, pipes, screws, valves, cisterns, and pistons, are as yet manufactured by their respective workmen; but the making of these articles will, in future, constitute part of the employment of the firemen themselves.

There are now three-and-twenty en-

gine-houses in Paris, each containing two engines, together with two or three capacious tubs, which are always kept full of water, and placed upon carriages. The latter are calculated for two horses, and stand in constant readiness. A fixed number of firemen is appointed to live near these repositories, and directed never to go out to work but when fire breaks out in their own district.

Beside the usual fire-engines, there are also some forcing-pumps, placed on boats, and stationed in the river Seine. Their utility is at present more circumscribed than formerly, when the sides of the river were crowded with houses.

The fire-buckets are made of wicker-work, lined with leather. They are of very long standing, and even now thought to be of a quality far beyond that of the *sceux de toile impermeables d'Esquimaux*; the latter having, on repeated trials, proved less water-tight than the former.

In every quarter of Paris, and even on the Boulevard, all around the city, there are posts containing water-pipes, which are intended for the watering and cleaning of streets, bridges, public gardens and walks, in hot dry summer days, as well as for the immediate supply of the tubs, when emptied of their former contents. In cases of emergency, the *regards*,* contrived in every street, are opened, and the leather hose, designed to convey the water into the tubs or engines, screwed on them.

The leather pipe of every engine is 816 feet long, but, by means of several screws, it may be shortened at pleasure an eighth, fourth, third, &c. as necessity may require it.

Most of the firemen now employed are skilful and courageous men, who are indebted for their expertness in extinguishing the most alarming fires to the excellence of the regulations which we have stated, and still more to long practice. Their intrepidity is far superior to that of tilers and bricklayers, who, though frequently mounting the tops of the highest houses, have yet been found to be of little use in the extinction of fires; for, affected beyond measure by the uncommon sight of flames, threatening them on

* Apertures which are purposely left open by the workmen on laying the water-pipes, with a view to their occasional examination. They have usually no other covering than strong pieces of timber, formed into a square, a slab, or an iron plate.

every side, they are apt to lose all presence of mind, become giddy, and fall down; thus, not only obstructing the exertions of the experienced firemen, but disheartening the tyro from following the example of his master. The veteran fireman, on the contrary, forms his opinion of a conflagration at the first sight of it; he immediately knows whither to direct his engine, and what instructions to give to the assistants.

A guard of firemen consists of three persons; a corporal, a head fireman, and an under-fireman. The first *superintends the engine*, that is to say, he directs the working of it, and takes care that no muddy or gritty water be poured into the cistern of the pump. The second *superintends the fire*, that is, he attends to the tendency, power, and extension of it, and points the spout of the engine accordingly. The third *superintends the leather pipes*, that is, he follows the second, being very careful that the pipes be well laid, do not become entangled, or swell too much in one place. To prevent their bursting, he is always provided with some twine, for the purpose of applying it in time. For, even if the pipe actually burst, this application is so beneficial, that the operation is no way interrupted by the aperture. The firemen, who possess the privilege of compelling every one present to give assistance, are expected to assign each person his proper place, lest he labour to no purpose. This task is allotted to the first fireman, who directs the working of the engine, and arranges near it the first file of from ten to fifteen persons, handing the buckets. The rest are under the orders of a magistrate, attending for that purpose. As scarcely a day passes at Paris without some fire breaking out, the firemen are kept in continual practice. —Every playhouse in Paris is obliged to provide a fire-engine, which is served by three firemen, who are daily relieved by others. Their attendance begins at five o'clock in the afternoon precisely, and is continued through the whole of the night till daylight, during which time they keep strict watch. Each man receives a monthly gratuity of thirty francs, as their pay, considering the extraordinary hardships and dangers to which they are exposed, is very slender; for the city pays to each fireman no more than sixteen *sols* a day. The smaller theatres disburse every day for the three firemen nine livres, and the larger ones from fifteen to eighteen livres. In case a theatre be set on fire, the first

MONTHLY MAG, No, 157.

sound of a particular whistle denotes that the firemen are at their post; the *second*, that the working of the engine has begun; and the *third*, that it has ceased, and is no longer necessary.

After what has been observed, no one can, even in Paris, become an expert fireman, before seven or eight years practice. For although theoretical knowledge is of some use, yet the views of many totally different conflagrations, an uncommon presence of mind, and a courage supported by the generous disposition of succouring the unfortunate, are absolutely necessary to insure ultimate success.

In Paris, the idea of honesty is inseparably connected with that of fireman; for although the fireman has a right to demand the opening of any room, and in case of refusal, to burst open both street and room-doors, yet there is no person who would take more scrupulous care of property entrusted to him.

Skilful engineers have more than once attended at conflagrations, but have freely confessed, that on such emergencies their theoretical knowledge proved insufficient to direct the operations of the firemen, who had the advantage of experience, derived from long practice.

Every fireman is at liberty to retire from the service of the company at pleasure, which is a wise regulation, calculated for its general benefit. For many individuals are admitted members, who, after becoming more intimately acquainted with the dangers, to which every fireman is daily exposed, shrink from the difficulties of such a service. Were these men enrolled like soldiers, they would discharge their duties not only in a servile manner, but in constant agony, and certainly do more harm than good; as the firemen engaged in actual service are enjoined to perform certain functions, from which every other citizen is excluded.

I have been informed that the French soldiers who returned from Egypt unanimously assert, that if Bonaparte had taken with him either a whole company, or at least a dozen, of firemen, to instruct others, they would not, during their stay in that country, have been annoyed by so many conflagrations.

The new organization of the Paris firemen is set forth in a decree, which passed in the ninth year, under the Consular government. Its principal features are an augmentation of their number, and an increase of pay. The age of the firemen is likewise restricted to the period

3 K

of

of from 13 to 30. Every man must measure five feet two inches. He must be able to read and write; have been apprenticed at least for two years to the trades of bricklayer, carpenter, tiler, plumber, joiner, coachmaker, locksmith, saddler, or basketmaker, and he must possess a good character.

Though many attempts have been made in the city of Paris, both before and after the revolution, as well as under the present imperial government, to establish institutions for insuring buildings and property, similar to those which are the pride of London, yet whether it is that the people of Paris have no favourable opinion of the integrity of the monied interest, or that they place implicit confidence in the skill of their firemen, these institutions have never been crowned with success.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT may be new to your ingenious correspondent Zenas, but, upon enquiry, he will find (I believe) that the variation which he proposes (vol. xxii. p. 435) in the orthography of the words *exceed*, *proceed*, and *succeed*, was introduced by no less a writer than Dr. Conyers Middleton, author of the *Life of Cicero*, &c. but without any permanent effect. There is a vexatious perverseness in this want of analogy, which more or less pervades our language, and which, I fear, is incorrigible. The same eminent authority, on the same principle, would have introduced the words *exclame*, *explane*, &c. omitting the *i*, as forming no part of the original Latin word; but the practice died with himself. In the words *ancient*, *pronunciation*, and others which have obviously come to us by the strictly geographical route of France, it may still be doubtful whether the Gallic *c* or the Roman *t* should be preferred; and yet, in such a word as *vice* and its derivatives, which may perhaps decide the question, we cannot hesitate about adopting the former.

There is such a prejudice (perhaps your Correspondent 'A Subscriber', who dates from St. Paul's Coffee-house, p. 451, may call it "a vexatious perverseness,")—in favour of Latin mottos to seals, &c. that I would venture to recommend for that of the Philanthropic Society, with a double reference (both to the exiled convict and his protected child):

"Inutilesque amputans feliciores inserit."

I am aware that the latter part is (very happily) adopted for the Jennerian seal; but that surely does not preclude a different adaptation of it for a still higher process; by which, if I may venture upon the metaphor, the whole kingdom itself is morally vaccinated at once.

I open my note to say, that in your last number but one (vol. xxii. p. 355), in *Memoirs of Lord Thurlow*, there is a mistake or two deserving of correction.

Dr. Smith, the master of Caius College, Cambridge, died in 1795, and was succeeded by Dr. Belward. Dr. Davy succeeded the latter.

In the next page, Lord Walsingham's family name is De Grey, not Delpéz.

The query at p. 354, relative to the barbarous practice of boiling lobsters alive remains unanswered.

F. R. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING seen in your entertaining Magazine for April, a second query concerning lady Vane, whose *Memoirs* are said to have been inserted in *Peregrine Pickle*, give me leave to inform you what I know about her. In the year 1771 (I was then a young girl, and on a party of pleasure with some friends at March's, Maidenhead-bridge), in the month of August, when, girl-like, we were watching at the window to see who came to the Inn, a coach stopped, and a lady was lifted out between two men. The singularity of her appearance attracted our notice: her face appeared as in a mask, I suppose from paint. When the waiter came in, we enquired who this extraordinary personage was, and were told it was the formerly much admired Lady Vane, who resided in complete retirement a few miles from that spot; that she was entirely nursed and attended by men; had lost the use of her limbs; and that her only recreation was to come to that inn, which she did occasionally, and was obliged to have a bed on the ground-floor; and that she sat up most of the night, and drank a great deal of wine and spirits.

Some years after, being in that neighbourhood, I enquired after the unfortunate lady, and heard that she died a few months after I had seen her: so I suppose she was buried near the same spot. I then heard the name of the place, but have quite forgot it.

I am, your's, &c.

C. P.
To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
ON re-considering Mr. Pickbourn's former letter in vol. xxi. p. 104, I find that I have understood that part of it as a translation of the passage quoted from Bishop Hare, which Mr. P. intended only as an explanation of accent. This misunderstanding, I assure Mr. P. was unintentional, and occasioned by inadvertency, though the manner in which the preceding sentence was worded, might have deceived others as well as me. This, however, makes no material alteration with respect to the matter on which we differ in sentiment. With Mr. P. I think that *acutus* is undoubtedly a participle from the verb *acuo*. But in the place of the word *syllaba*, I would insert *nota*. *Acuta nota* means a sharpened or acuted note: and therefore *syllaba occulta nota proxima* must signify the syllable which is accented. That this is not a false nor forced interpretation of the passage in question, is evident from the context, and in particular, from what he afterwards subjoins; "*Quæ acuuntur in tertia ab extrema, interdum acutum corripunt, si positione sola longa sunt, ut optime, servitus, perversum, Pâmphilus, et pauca alia, quo Cretici mutantur in Anapæstos. Idem factum est in nêutiquam, licet incipiat a diphthongo.*" *De Metr. Comic. p. 62.*

I could wish to be informed by some of your learned correspondents why Heyne, in his edition of Virgil, has made use of the word *Hebrum*, instead of *Eurum*, in the passage in which the poet is describing Venus, the mother of Æneas:

—qualis equos Threïssa fatigat
Harpalyce, volucremque fuga prævertitur
Hebrum.

Volucrum Hebrum, (says Heyne), *communi fluxiorum epitheto declaravit, etsi Hebricum cursum narrant esse lenem ac placidum.* I do not think that the epithet *volucris* is applicable to the Hebrus, if, as said, the course of the river be *lenis et placidus*. Besides, the common editions of Virgil have adopted the amendment of Huetius, and read *Eurum*, to which *volucrum* is much more applicable. In several places of his works, Virgil has made use of *Eurus* to express rapidity.

—Fugit illicet ocior Euro. *Æn. viii. 223.*

—Fugit ocior Euro. *Æn. xii. 733.*

In these and other passages, Heyne has followed the common reading; and

I am at a loss to conceive why he should ever have adopted *Hebrum* instead of *Eurum*, unless the course of the river was intended to convey the idea of *grace and beauty*. I am, &c.

Ravenstonedale,

J. ROBINSON.

May 2, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING occasion to go from Liverpool to Chester, on Easter Monday, I crossed at one of the ferries, and performed the journey on foot. As I passed along, I perceived the female villagers eye me with no little curiosity, but conceiving it to be nothing more than usual at the sight of a stranger, or perhaps somewhat flattered by female attention, no unpleasant apprehension arose; till at length a strong party of them, consisting of seven or eight, rushed from a little village, and surrounded me, one of them seizing me by the breast. Alarmed at this, so much like a hue and cry after a thief, I desired to know what was my offence; and in return was informed by the Amazon, who had me still in her grasp, that it was Easter Monday, or Lifting-day. As I had received some little hint of this custom when in Liverpool, and rightly supposed the principal object of all such (at least in modern days,) to be the extortion of money, I thought it prudent so to liberate myself, rather than to satisfy my curiosity by a practical experience of the operation. The next village I had nearly shared a similar fate; but fortunately, I was too far advanced ere they could collect in sufficient numbers to commence the attack. As it was past 12 o'clock when I arrived at Chester, I witnessed nothing more on that day, it being confined to the forenoon entirely: but on the morrow my ears were early assailed by the rude clamours of those who were attacking the passengers on every side. Nor were the houses, at least the inns, a sufficient protection; as I had by no means the enviable pleasure to hear, during my breakfast, a far from delicate party enquire if the gentleman was risen, which was answered by my hostess in the negative; thus by a little falsehood securing my safety. The practice is, that if the persons so seized, male or female (as they have each a day), refuse to pay the necessary fine, they are taken by the arms, legs, clothes, or any part, and tossed up and down several times, the last, not unfrequently, suffered to

to fall with considerable violence: indeed, I am told that serious accidents have been known to occur through it. The precedence of the sex as to the day is, I understand, in some places, where no doubt the original custom is more strictly adhered to, regulated by the superiority of a king or queen, who are chosen to ride for it; the winning sex commencing hostilities on the Monday, the other retaliating on the Tuesday; but in most places, little to the honour of their gallantry, the men take the lead now. Sir, as I am a West-countryman, and little versed in any customs but those of my own immediate neighbourhood, I should thank any of the numerous readers of your valuable Magazine if they would inform me through its medium, of the origin and intention of this curious one; as I am by no means satisfied with the information given me by a gentleman, to whom, on account of his age and situation, I applied, that it was in commemoration of our Lord's resurrection. Were such the case, much as I venerate ancient usages, I could wish to see this abolished, as, in addition to its appearing like a burlesque, and fitter to convey an idea of poor Sancho Panza's tossing in the blanket, the horrid oaths and imprecations attending the proceeding, give a stranger a very indifferent opinion of the veneration entertained here for an event the most interesting to human nature. As it seems to originate in Wales, whither our most ancient customs retired, perhaps there is some little remains in it of a ceremony attached to the early religion of this island; as it was the practice of our first Christian missionaries to suffer the converts to retain as much of the former ceremonies and usages which they were attached to, as was consistent with the spirit and purity of our benevolent religion. In that case it may be classed with the May-games of our island, or the hill-fires of the Irish; and some very learned person may trace its introduction to the Phœnicians: indeed, Mr. Editor, it is impossible to say how far my question may lead; but at all events, it is pretty well for you in the metropolis that it is not in the possession of your *canaille*, or even in that of your *poissardes* at Billingsgate; for, though it would not affect your beaux or fashionables, who scarcely know what a forenoon is, the consequence might not be pleasant to some of the rest.

Liverpool,

Your's, &c.

April 1807.

INQUISITOR.

For the Monthly Magazine
THE ANTIQUARY.
No. XIII.

ON THE INTRODUCTION OF CHIMNIES.

AMONG the introductions which have more immediately distinguished the comparative convenience of modern life above the comforts of our early ancestors, we may, perhaps, be allowed to place the use of chimnies.

It has been a question often canvassed, whether the ancients were acquainted with them; but the testimonies which have been cited are rather evidences that the houses of Greece and Rome were constructed without them. Vitruvius is silent on the subject. And what we learn from the discoveries at Herculaneum and Pompeii, as well as from the traces of Roman stations both in this and other countries, more than indicates that the different apartments were warmed entirely by subterraneous flues.

The oldest certain account of chimneys that occurred to Beckmann, while writing the History of Inventions, was in 1347, when a great many chimnies at Venice (*molti camini*) are said to have been thrown down by an earthquake. He adds, that the first chimney-sweepers in Germany came from Savoy, Piedmont, and the neighbouring territories; which for a long time were the only countries where the cleaning of chimnies was carried on as a trade.

But although chimnies were not common, their use may be proved in this country at a period still more distant. *Chemin*, which implies a road or way, may, perhaps, induce one to believe that the introduction of them was from France; or the name might have been taken from the Latin.

Mr. Whitaker, in the History of Craven (p. 334), recites a *Computus* of Bolton-abbey, in Yorkshire; in which, so long ago as 1310, the sum of nine shillings was paid for the making of a chimney.

"*Pro camino rect. de Gayrgraze faci-
endo, et dato eidem, ixs.*"

There is also a line in Chaucer's *Troilus* and *Cresseide*, which it may not be irrelevant to quote:

"In this gode plite; let no hevy thought
Ben hangyn in the hertis of you twey;
And bare the candle to the *chymney*"
L. iii. l. 1145.

Piers Plowman, whose Visions are supposed to have been written about 1362, appears

appears to notice the chimnies as confined to the chambers of the rich:

"Now hath eche ryche a rule to eaten by himselfe,

In a privy parler for poor men sake,

Or in chambe: with a chimney and leave the chief halle."

But the introduction of these funnels was an innovation which does not seem to have been generally approved; since we do not find them exhibited in the illuminations of our ancient manuscripts till about the close of the fifteenth century. One or two are seen in the View of London, of the time of Henry the Seventh, engraved in Mr. Gough's History of Pleshy.

In some cases it should seem that they were moveable: at least we gather so from the following passage in the Will of John Sotthill, proved in the Registry at York, October 3, 1500. (Reg. Ebor. Scroope. f. 236.)

"I will that my son have the great chimney that was my faders, and all the leds in the brew hous."

Harrison, in the Description of Britaine, written about 1570, prefixed to Holinshed's Chronicle, gives a relation which seems to imply that they had not even then become very common in our country towns.

"There are old men (he says) yet dwelling in the village where I remaine, which have noted three things too much increased. One is the multitude of chimnies latelie erected, whereas in their young daies there were not above two or three, if so manie, in most uplandish townes of the realme (the religious houses, and manour places of their lords alwaies excepted, and peradventure some great parsonages); but each one made his fire against a rere-dosse in the hall, where he dined and dressed his meat."

He afterwards adds,

"Now have we manye chimnyes, and yet our tenderlings complayn of rheums, catarrhs, and poses; then had we nothing but rere-dosses, and yet our heads did never ache. For as the smoke in those daies was supposed to be a sufficient hardning for the timber of the house, so it was reputed a farre better medicine to keepe the good man and his family from the quacke or pose, wherewith as then very fewe were acquainted."

But Mr. King, in the History of Vale Royal, published in 1656, states their introduction into Cheshire to have been considerably later:—

"In the building and furniture of their houses (he observes), till of late years, they used the old manner of the Saxons; for they had their fire in the midst of the house, against a hob of clay, and their oxen under the same roof: but within these forty years they have builded chimneys."

Such are the principal testimonies which relate to the introduction of chimnies. Their use became afterwards so general, that in the 14th of Charles the Second the duty paid to the crown on houses had the name of chimney-money. And it would be difficult, perhaps, to find a hovel at the present day without one.

Our ancestors, however, at remoter periods, seem to have tried different ways of getting rid of the smoke from their kitchens.

The kitchen at Glastonbury Abbey, which had four fire-places in the lower part, had a roof which contracted in proportion to its height, and ended in a kind of open lantern.

That at Stanton Harcourt, in Oxfordshire, belonging to the ancient residence of the Harcourt family, is still more curious. It is built of stone, square below, octangular above, ending like a tower; and fires being made against the walls, the smoke climbed up them without any funnels, or disturbance to the cooks, and being stopped by a large conical roof, went out in loop-holes at the sides, which were shut or opened as the wind set, being formed by boards with hinges.

L

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be obliged to any of our Correspondents who can inform me (through the channel of your useful and widely-circulated miscellany) from whence came the term *witch-elm*, a name given to a species of elm-tree, to distinguish it from the common-elm. Some people have conjectured that it was a corruption of *white elm*, and so called from the silvery whiteness of its leaves when the sun shines upon them: but this is hardly probable, as Sir F. Bacon in his "*Silva Silvarum, or Natural History, in Ten Centuries*," speaks of it under the name of *weech elm*, which I should think was the properest way to spell it. The insertion of this will much oblige,

Your's, &c.

S. R.

December 6, 1806.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I DID not see the number of your Magazine for November last in time to make an earlier reply to the request of a correspondent, relative to a preparation of the vitriolic acid, for cleaning tanned leather.

The receipt was intended for a preparation of the vitriolic acid only. The mistake arose from putting down the nitrous, instead of the vitriolic acid: the receipt ought to have run thus:—

Take half a pint of water, a quarter of a pint of vitriolic acid, &c.

The specific gravity of the acid should be 1.850.

I beg leave also to repeat, that it will be more safe on all occasions to go over the leather first with soft water, which having in some measure saturated it, prevents any corroding effects which otherwise might be experienced from too frequently repeating this powerful menstruum.

I am, &c.

Hinckley,

J. W.

December 2, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE somewhere, in the course of my reading, learned that the sunflower, by a proper process, is capable of producing an oil equally excellent as that which is brought from Florence, and used here for sallads, &c.; that the dregs or husks which then remain are superior to many other articles for fattening pigs and poultry; and that the flower, when growing, possesses in a great degree the properties of purifying foul air.

The air of my neighbourhood not being salubrious, I have succeeded in recommending its growth to my neighbours. Those which I have ever since annually raised in my own garden, I have found to produce seed which by my fowls has always been preferred to their ordinary food; but the experiment of extracting the oil I have never made, though not from a disbelief of its possibility.

I am, &c.

J. M. FLINDALL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF any of your readers could give me information on the origin of the custom of placing sprigs of holly and ivy in our churches, and the windows of our dwelling houses, at Christmas, I should be greatly obliged by their communicating it through the medium of your valuable Miscellany.

I should also be glad to know if any account has been published of the natural history of the mahogany tree; and, if any, in what work it may be met with.

Derby,

Your's, &c.

B.A.

December 25, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. Walker, in the Principles of Pronunciation prefixed to his Dictionary, says that the regular sound of the diphthong *ea* is that of *ee*; and gives the following in a catalogue of words in which that sound is heard:—*sea, tea, mead, plead, bespeak, freak, appeal, heal, beam, cream, clean, dean, cheap, reap, dear, tear, pease, tease, beat, heat, sleazy, uneasy.*

In the words which compose that catalogue, I have ever considered the diphthong *ea* as a *strictly proper* diphthong; which (according to Mr. Smith's definition, quoted by Mr. W.) is, "two simple vocal sounds uttered by one and the same emission of breath, and joined in such a manner, that *each* loses a portion of its natural length: but from the junction produceth a *compound* sound, equal in the time of pronouncing to either of them taken separately, and so making still but one syllable:" and with all deference to such high authority as Mr. Walker, and the late Mr. Garrick (who could not find any difference in the sounds of *flea* and *flee, meat* and *meet*, though we in Yorkshire *can*), I am nevertheless of opinion, that *ea* is a *proper* diphthong, according to the preceding very accurate definition; and ought, in every word of the catalogue before mentioned, to retain the sound, which to me, appears to be so essentially its own; and which, I think, will be found, on comparison, equally agreeable to the ear as its substitute *ee*; and besides, it tends to keep up a just distinction between words of different meanings.

Your's, &c.

KNARESBURGENSIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MENTION having been made more than once in your Miscellany of some late legislative measure respecting inhumanity to animals, I shall be obliged to any one who will inform me what that measure is; for I know not of any motion, or even notice of a motion, on that subject in either House of Parliament during last session. Certainly there may have been such notice, and I may not have seen

seen it in the papers. It appears to me that, although there may be some objections raised against an interference in matters which may be called quite of a private nature, and which perhaps it may be thought that the pulpit rather than the legislature should correct, still where there is already a legislative interference, as is the case with post-horses, &c. &c. the same objections cannot be brought forward. It generally would be a fair object of such interference were there a law passed to restrict the number of miles which a post-horse should go in one day. Might not the masters of post-horses be liable to lose their licence to let horses for misconduct in like manner as keepers of public-houses are?

Quere. When and by whom was the annual sermon on *Humanity to Animals*, which is preached at Southampton, instituted? Your's, &c.

An occasional CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR astronomical readers will no doubt be highly gratified by being

informed, that the indefatigable Dr. Olbers, at Bremen, has, on the 29th of March last, again discovered another new planet, to which he has given the name of *Vesta*. I have subjoined the observations hitherto made of this planet; first by Dr. Olbers himself, at Bremen; and those made afterwards by the astronomer royal, Professor Bode, at the Royal Observatory, at Berlin.

Mr. Bode tells me, that this planet was first discovered in the north wing of *Virgo*; that it belonged to that group of planets, which revolve round the Sun, between Mars and Jupiter; that its size appeared to be that of a star of the sixth magnitude, and might be seen with the naked eye; that its present place was between β , δ , and ϵ , η ; that its present motion was still retrograde; but that it soon would become stationary, and after that it would go on forward in its course, or orbit.

Your's, &c.

A. F. THOELDEN.

St. Alban's-street, Pall-Mall,

May 18, 1807.

Observations on the new Planet, by Dr. Olbers at Bremen.

1807.	Mean time	Apparent R.	Boreal Declination.
March 29	10 ^h 31' 16"	184° 7' 47"	11° 47' 47"
April 1	9 50 0	183 26 59	12 4 52
----- 8	8 21 37	181 56 43	12 36 13
----- 12	8 27 20	181 9 34	12 43 31

Observations made by Professor Bode at Berlin.

April 13	10 ^h 39' 13"	180° 57' 17"	12° 50' 43"
----- 24	9 49 26	179 19 16	12 58 55
----- 25	9 45 5	179 12 36	12 58 7
----- 26	9 40 45	179 6 36	12 56 58
----- 27	9 36 26	179 0 48	12 55 22
----- 29	9 27 52	178 50 21	12 52 2
----- 30	9 23 38	178 45 43	12 50 0
May 1	9 19 26	178 41 56	12 47 31
----- 4	9 7 1	178 32 29	12 39 4

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS on the MORGANTE MAGGIORE of LUIGI PULCI.

WITHOUT pursuing our self-created knights and their fair companion through all the particulars of their pilgrimage, (which however is not void of amusement) we will suppose the lady

quietly restored to her father, and that Morgante and Margutte, after experiencing all the hospitality that they had imagined to themselves, are again on their way in search of Orlando. In the course of this journey, the latter of those boon companions comes to an end not very heroic though well suited to his former life;

life; for he actually bursts himself with laughing at a trick which Morgante had put upon him.

Our traveller, now left alone, soon after arrived before the walls of Babylon; where he met Orlando, to the great delight of both, and where, by his personal strength and in a truly giant-like manner, he made the Paladins masters of the place, and set the crown on the head of his noble friend.

This is the last action of the hero whose name is given to the poem. The Paladins, tired of inglorious ease, were already on the seas in quest of new adventures, when a storm overtakes them; and, to lighten the ship, Morgante leaps overboard on the back of a dolphin. Borne by this strange conveyance, like Arion of old, he comes safe to shore; but, when just landing, is bit in the heel by an enormous sea-crab, and shortly after (to the inexpressible grief of the christian champions) dies of the mortification that ensued. Orlando erects a monument for him on the strand, enumerates all his virtues in an appropriate epitaph, and finally has his body embalmed and sent back to Babylon to be interred.

In the port at which they are now arrived, the Paladins are attacked by a vast host of Pagans, the subjects of the Emperor of Massa. The rabble is soon defeated; but a valiant youth who is among them still keeps the field, unhorsed. Richardetto and Oliver, but at last, presuming to encounter Rinaldo, is overthrown by him and desperately wounded. The generous Paladins, who admired his youth and courage and pitied his fall, took all possible care of, and at last succeeded in reviving, him; while Orlando discovers by the letters marked on the pommel of his sword that he is of the house of Clermont. On enquiry, the young man informs him that his name is Aldinghieri; that his mother was the fair Rosaspina, who brought him forth on the sea-coast, and educated him among the Saracens; but that she had always told him that his father was Gerard of Rousillon, a near relation to the famous Paladins of France.

Aldinghieri from this time becomes one of the most interesting characters in the romance. His first discovery to his relations the Paladins, his introduction at the court of Charles, to which they conduct him, his expedition to Momauban to see his father the venerable Gerard, his death (overpowered by numbers of the infamous Maganzeses)

the grief and despair of the unhappy Gerard who beholds him for the first time then already dying of his wound, contain a great number of beautiful circumstances for which I would have found a place if I had not thought myself to have dwelt too long already on the minor parts of this poem, and did I not hasten to the grand catastrophe, in which the whole strength of the poet is shewn, and for which he begins to prepare us by many bold and abrupt prophecies of approaching evils.

I therefore hasten without ceremony over the meeting of Anthea with Rinaldo, who has conducted her to Babylon, and placed her there upon her father's throne, and omitting entirely all mention of the many other adventures which the Paladins encounter, and the wanderings of Rinaldo and his brothers through Africa and Egypt, proceed to the fatal war that was kindled throughout Paganian against Charles and the Christian Empire.

The restless Anthea, whose love for Rinaldo had wasted away by time and absence, but whose spirit of ambition and conquest encreased with her years, had long considered the Christians in no other light than as the murderers of her father, and her own hereditary enemies. Marsilius, king of Spain, had formerly been obliged, much against his will, to submit to the power of Charles, and the irresistible valour of Orlando, but had always watched his opportunities for rebellion and revenge. These two powerful sovereigns joined in a league against France; and the Empress of Babylon soon poured into the devoted country an army of 30,000 soldiers. This war, however tremendous in its commencement, did not terminate so fatally as the Christians had began to expect. Marsilius preferred waiting to see the success of first impressions; and, owing to his weakness and timidity, the intrepid Anthea was overthrown. In the dreadful battle to which Paris was, on this occasion a witness, Charles himself was fighting on horseback with his good sword Joyeuse, the Seine ran purple with the blood of Pagans and Christians, but the victory was owing to the invincible arm of Orlando, aided by the gallant and affectionate Baldwin, who (though a son of Gano) had always detested the treachery of his father and attached himself to the fame and fortunes of the first of the Paladins. Anthea now gives no ear to the solicitations of Marsilius to
continue

continue the war, but humbly receives the blessing of the Christian Emperor and returns with all her remaining forces to Babylon, while Marsilius continues to delude the Christians by feigned negotiations and waits for further opportunities of vengeance.

His designs were furthered by the blindness and obstinacy of the emperor himself, who had at this time not only restored the traitor Gano to his favour, but, contrary to the advice and earnest entreaties of all his court, sent him as his ambassador to the court of Saragossa to negotiate the peace with Marsilius. By this rash act he signed the destruction of Orlando and all his noblest Paladins. The traitor's first care was to confirm Marsilius in his hatred to the Christian name, by representing the demands of Charles as to the highest degree insulting and degrading. The first article (as delivered by Gano) was a change of religion, to which Marsilius answers by a very extraordinary fable: "I was once informed that in a wood near Saragossa there is a cavern, straight and narrow at the entrance, but very spacious in the midst, where six pillars are erected, each of which is guarded by a peculiar spirit. These pillars are typical of the six Religions; that of gold is the principal and the purest. The others are of silver, brass, iron, tin, and lead. All souls, previous to entering on their corporeal habitations, must here make choice of their faith; and, in making the important choice, are beset by the guardian spirits who throng round them, each with a desire to make them embrace their own particular pillar. The souls, yet simple and ignorant, but having by nature a freedom of action, are generally determined by the force of these solicitations in their choice; and, whichever of the pillars they embrace is typical of the religion they are to follow through life. Happy are they who embrace the golden pillar!" I do not remember having any where met with this metaphysical chimera before; nor is it easy to discover the peculiar application which Marsilius, or Pulci, meant to be derived from it.

However that may be, the traitor having secured Marsilius in the train of thought in which he wished him to remain, drew him aside the next time they hunted together to a retired place, where, close to a fountain, there grew a Carob (the species of tree on which legendary tradition asserts that Judas Iscariot hung himself). In this fit place

Gano unfolds his project, which is that Orlando shall be invited to *Roncesvalles*, (a spot commodious for the purpose, being among the Alps, and on the frontiers of the two kingdoms,) there to receive from the hands of Marsilius the tribute which, after a former war, he had engaged to pay, but had for many years neglected; and that Charles himself shall be requested to meet the Spanish prince, after this ceremony is completed, at the town of *St. Jean au pied de Port*, there to accept his homage for the crown he wears, and to settle the remaining articles of the peace on a firm and lasting basis. Under this fair exterior, Marsilius was secretly to arm all the forces of Paganism to second his design; and then, after dispatching Orlando (which, they flattered themselves must be an easy task, engaged as he would be among the mountains), Charles himself and all his court would be at the mercy of the Spanish monarch.

Scarcely was the plot announced, when a thunderbolt descending from the clouds destroyed a laurel close by Marsilius's seat; and, at the same instant, an apple was shaken from the Carob-tree and fell upon the head of our second Judas; but, not daunted with these fearful omens, the treacherous king and count sealed and ratified by oaths their bloody bargain; and Gano, returning to Paris, delivers the magnificent presents of Marsilius, together with the treacherous proposals that they had invented, which are, by the generous and unsuspecting emperor and his knights, accepted with great joy and willingness.

Malagigi alone, of all the court at Paris, suspects the sincerity of Gano's mission, and retires to Montauban, there to discover by his art the secrets that he wished to know. A daemon named Astaroth, is raised by his incantations; a daemon wise, terrible, and fierce; not a familiar spirit, but one of a higher order, and black as his native hell. He for some time affects disobedience and contempt; but, being at last brought to reason by the terrors of the magical ring, discovers to him that his cousin Rinaldo (in whom alone Malagigi confided to avert the impending evils) is at that moment viewing the pyramids of Egypt in company with his three brothers. In answer to his enquiry concerning the success of the proposed interview at Roncesvalles, he tells him, that God alone knows all things, and that no creature, not even the son, is omniscient; but, that the air is full of spirits, and

that all kinds of signs, portents, or prodigies, are visible among the celestial bodies, which incline him to imagine that something most tremendous will ensue. Part of this speech was sufficient to alarm Malagigi's Catholic faith, and his demands on this subject are answered by the dæmon in a long train of theological and metaphysical reasoning, the tendency of which has inclined commentators to attribute this canto (as I before observed) to Ficinus, or some other philosopher of the age, and a favourite with the great. Astaroth, however, concludes by promising to fly with a fellow-dæmon over to Egypt, and bring Rinaldo and Richardetto in three days to the fatal ground of Roncesvalles. He then takes his leave, and darts rapidly away like a stone from its sling, or the thunderbolt itself; and the earth trembled with his motion.

Meanwhile, Orlando took his stand at Roncesvalles, together with his dear friends, Oliver, and Count Anselmo, and was soon after joined there by Berlinger (a Paladin who is marked through all the Italian romances by the epithet of gentle, *il gentil Berlinghieri*), by the brave and honourable Astolpho, by Sansonetto, a youth of Damascus who had become a Christian out of love and admiration of Orlando, and by the faithful and affectionate Baldwin, who had been decorated by his father with a vest of king Marsilius, which (unknown to himself) was a mark agreed upon between that monarch and Gano to protect him through the ensuing massacre from the fury of the soldiers. The innumerable host of Pagans was by this time fast approaching, and Blanchardin the principal general of Saragossa sent before with presents to keep up the delusion of the Christians, and make sure of Orlando's awaiting the issue.—(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

ASTRONOMY.

A GENTLEMAN who has made this sublime study an object of general attention, by his annual publications, has favoured me with the position, within these few days, of the Olbers planet; and by which, as it is so high in the system, (between Mars and Jupiter) and, consequently has little absolute motion, it may be found for some weeks to come. Its present situation in a clear part of the heavens, between the head of Virgo and the tail of the Lion, is uncommonly favourable; there being few stars in that region that could be mistaken

for it. It appears now like a star of the sixth magnitude, according to the account,

R. A. 179° 12' 30"

D. N. 12° 57' 46"

It will consequently be seen in the part of the evening most convenient for observation; and, advantageously from its vicinity to the earth, and with a fine star to direct the eye to it.

VEGETATION SUSPENDED.

I have a fine plant, the double Saxifrage (*Saxifragum granulatum*) now in great beauty. In May, 1804, it flowered in my study. It withered after flowering, being exposed to too much heat. I let it remain perfectly dry, setting it aside in a shady part of the room. About sixteen months after, I took it out of the mould; and with difficulty found one or two of its small bulb-like tubers less than half the size of the seed of a sweet pea; which I replanted. It soon revegetated; flowered weakly in 1806; and, very strongly blossoms at present: it has lost nothing of its doubleness. The "*Luteat Scintillula forsan*," should never be forgotten. It is of most extensive application to vegetable and animal life, to political and moral reform.

ATMOSPHERIC VARIATIONS.

These have rarely been so great, from cold and wet, to heat and dryness (most intense heat for the season,) and again back to cold and wet.

From a succession of snow, and of chill days, the medium of the first three days of May, was 70½; the thunderstorm, Saturday the 2d, would have been no common one even in July. And now we are down again to the ordinary temperature of March. CAPEL LOFFT.

Troston, May 6, 1807.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. VI.

VIRGIL.

IN commencing this account of the Life and Poems of Virgil, the writer is perfectly aware that he is treading on very common ground; and he almost despairs of presenting either novelty or interest to the reader. Virgil is an Author very early placed in the student's hands, and is more known, and better understood, than any other writer of antiquity. There are few, indeed, whose classical studies have not enabled them to comprehend the language of this Poet, more particularly in his *Aeneid*. The grave

grave and majestic style, the uniform simplicity and impressive verse of Virgil, have always attached the ear at all susceptible of harmony and cadence: while his style, abounding less in idiomatic turns and familiar expressions, so pleasing, but often so difficult in other classics, has rendered the Poet of Mantua infinitely more easy of comprehension. The lives of the Augustan Poets are also more within the reach of inquiry. The number of contemporary writers, in that fertile age, will enable us to proceed on such certain data, as to leave little room for conjecture or uncertainty. Attempts were made, however, to cast even on the tranquil and sedentary life of Virgil the same marvellous incidents, and the same mysterious veil, which have obscured the life and writings of Homer; and the fables of Donatus may at least vie with those of Herodotus. The zeal and undistinguishing applause of their admirers have induced them to detail circumstances, which never happened to those to whom they are attributed. The slight appearance of truth, which sometimes breaks through the mist, is so disguised by fabulous tales, as to spread an air of improbability over the whole. It should seem to have been the settled opinion of these ancient encomiasts, that nature could not produce a great genius, without discovering, by some miracle at his birth, what the world was afterwards to expect from him. And, what is still worse, they seldom agree in the numerous fictions which they ascribe to their subjects; but each applies to them incidents, which he either imagines had, or ought to have, happened to them. By such means, they occasion an obscurity and confusion, not easily unravelled by those who endeavour to write with certainty or probability.—

Publius Virgilius Maro flourished in the time of Augustus Cæsar, and was born at the village of Andes, near Mantua, in the year of Rome, 683. His mother's name was Maja; and as a specimen of the fictions in which his admirers indulged, it may be related, that she dreamt of having been delivered of an olive-branch, which was no sooner set in the ground, than it took root, and sprang up into a tree abounding with fruit and blossoms. Going out the next day to a neighbouring village with her husband, she was compelled to stop by the way, and was delivered in a ditch. A branch of poplar (according to the custom of the country was planted on the spot, and grew so fast, that it soon

reached the size of the trees that were near, and had been planted long before. The poplar was, in the sequel, named after him, and consecrated to his fame. At seven years of age, he was sent to Cremona, a flourishing Roman colony; from which he removed to Milan. There he applied himself to the study of the Greek language, and most probably of the Poems of Homer, of which he afterwards so largely availed himself. His studies are also said to have comprized physics, mathematics, and philosophy. In the last he was instructed by Syro the Epicurean, whose opinions he appears to have embraced, when he wrote the 6th eclogue, inscribed to Varus. Dryden, in the preface to his pastorals, appears to doubt this assertion: but it may certainly be collected from some passages in Cicero, who affirms that Syro was an excellent philosopher, and one of the greatest of the Epicurean sect, and that his doctrines were much in vogue in Rome, and adopted by the most eminent men. Though Virgil's better sense, and maturer judgment, might probably afterwards induce him to forsake the Epicurean for the Platonic philosophy; yet it appears that when he wrote the Georgics, he still adhered to the tenets of the former, as may be inferred from the well-known passage,

Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas,
Atque metus omnes et inexorabile fatum
Subjecit pedibus—strepitumque Acherontis
avari.

After sometime spent in his studies, his curiosity and desire of knowledge, led him to travel through Italy, when, it is supposed, he went to Rome. Here, it is said, he published his sixth Eclogue, which Roscius rehearsing on the stage, Cicero, in admiration, called its author, *Magna spes altera Romæ*; implying, probably, that he himself, on account of his eloquence and political talents, was the first. But this account has been justly disputed, and it is more consonant with history, and with what he himself says in the first Eclogue, to presume that he had not seen Rome, till the time of the division of lands, which Augustus distributed to his soldiers; by which the Poet, being involved in the common calamity, lost his patrimony. Bayle has also detected in this account an error in chronology, for he has satisfactorily proved, that Virgil did not write his Bucolics till after the triumvirate of Octavius, Antony and Lepidus; during which, it is well known, that Cicero was barbarously murdered.

When Virgil lost his patrimony, in consequence of the division of lands, which we have mentioned, he applied to Varus, with whom he had contracted a close and intimate friendship. By Varus he was recommended to Pollio, then governor of his native province, whose favour, at length, introduced him to the court of Augustus. From this great protector of learning and the arts, he obtained a grant, by which his lands were exempt from the general division. If commentators have not been too eager to represent passages in the *Bucolics*, as containing personal allusions to himself, he appears to refer to this circumstance in the 1st *Eclogue*, '*Hic illum vidi juvenem*,' &c. At the request of Mæcenas and Augustus, he undertook the *Georgics*, on which he was occupied no less than seven years. When we consider that the Poem consists only of four books, this will appear an excess of literary caution; and in the quick and exuberant Poets of the present day, may not a little detract from their estimation of Virgil's powers. It must be admitted, that his genius was not of a rapid growth, and that invention was not one of his peculiar attributes. But this caution enabled him to produce the most finished didactic Poem, that ever was presented to the world. Had he lived to complete the *Æneid*, that Poem, though less original, would have been equally polished and elegant. He is supposed to have written the *Georgics* at Naples, though probably the plan was partly laid at Milan; the precepts contained in the Poem better suiting, in the opinion of many, the soil of Lombardy, than that of Naples. Augustus could not but be pleased to see a work of this nature, at a time when he wished to soothe the minds of the people, just relieved from the horrors of civil war, and to encourage the proprietors of lands to cultivate them on their own account. Till then, their possessions had been precarious, and they were unwilling to cultivate them; not knowing whether themselves or others were to reap the fruits of their labours. That he completed the *Georgics* at Naples, is clear from the last lines of the fourth book.

At the mature age of forty-two, he began the *Æneid*, though, from the following passage in the sixth *Eclogue*,

Cum canerem reges et prælia, Cynthius
aurem
Vellit et admonuit, pastorem, Tytyre,
pingues
Pascere oportet oves, deductum dicere carmen.

it may be conjectured, either that he had collected materials, and even written part of it in his youth, or that he had already tried his strength in an Epic Poem, on another subject, which, in his maturer years, he destroyed as unworthy of him. It is well known that our Pope had composed a long Epic, entitled, "*Alcander*," which, by the advice of Atterbury, he committed to the flames. Virgil applied himself to the composition of the *Æneid*, with his characteristic industry and caution. So extensive was his reputation by this time, and such the idea entertained of his poetical powers, that every one was impressed with the expectation of a *nescio quid majus Iliade*, of something that should surpass the *Iliad* itself. Augustus himself, while engaged in an expedition against the Cantabri, frequently solicited him by letter, to send him the first lineaments of his Poem; with which request Virgil afterwards complied, by reciting before him the second, fourth, and sixth books. He was no less than eleven years employed on the composition of the Poem, and had proposed to devote a retirement of three years more, in polishing and completing it; after which, it was his intention to apply the remainder of his life in the studies of philosophy. But in this design he was interrupted by death, and he left his Poem in an unfinished state. Not that there appears to be any foundation for the opinion, commonly entertained, that he meant to extend the Poem to twenty-four books, in imitation of the *Iliad*. It is not easy to conjecture by what means he could have increased the interest, without destroying the unity of the action, which evidently closes at the death of Turnus, and the conquest of Latium. Whatever were his intentions, he sat out for Greece, and in his journey met Augustus, who was then returning from the East. This determined him to return to Italy with the Emperor; but his curiosity carrying him to Megara, he was there seized with a languishing distemper, which increasing upon him in his passage, he arrived at Brundisium in such an ill state of health, that he died there on the 22d of September, in the year of Rome 737, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

When he found his distemper increase, he earnestly demanded his manuscripts, in order, it is supposed, to commit his *Æneid* to the flames; as he justly considered it an imperfect work. But the zeal of his friends, Tucca and Varius, refused to assist in such a sacrifice.

The

The dying Poet then bequeathed his writings to them, upon condition that nothing should be added, and that every unfinished verse should remain as it was. He was, it is thought, principally moved by the consideration that Augustus would never suffer so valuable a work to be destroyed. But the Emperor was no otherways concerned in the preservation of the Poem, than the Author's desisting from his resolution on being told that its execution would probably be forbidden. There is an Epigram extant, composed by Apollinaris the Grammarian, upon the order given by Virgil to burn the *Æneid*; and as it consists only of a single distich, may be inserted here,—

Infelix alio cecidit prope Pergamon igne,
Et pene est alio Troja cremata rogo.

Dryden speaks of Virgil "as a grave, succinct, and majestic writer; one, "who weighed not only every thought, but every word and syllable; who was always aiming to crowd his sense into as narrow a compass as possible; for which reason he is so figurative, as to require a grammar apart to construe him. His verse is every where sounding the very thing in your ears, whose sense it bears; yet the numbers are perpetually varied to increase the delight of the reader, so that the same sounds are never repeated twice together. But though he is smooth, where smoothness is required, yet he is so far from affecting it, that he seems rather to disdain it; for he frequently makes use of synalœphas, and concludes his sense in the middle of his verse. He is every where above the conceit of epigrammatic wit, and gross hyperboles. He maintains majesty in the midst of plainness; he shines, but glares not, and is stately, without ambition; which is the vice of Lucan. Martial, says of him, that he could have excelled Varrus in tragedy, and Horace in lyric poetry." This last assertion may be justly doubted. The peculiar qualities of Virgil's poetry are sweetness, majesty, and uniformity of style. His character was that of dignified and calm severity. In the serious and measured Ode, he might have equalled; if not surpassed, Horace; for it is observable of the latter, that, though always interesting and pleasing, he is rarely great. Virgil would have failed in that easy unlaboured diction, flowing imagery and variable style, which please us so much in the poet of Venusium. It is even doubtful whether he would have succeeded better

in tragedy. The character of Dido, indeed, as an exquisite mixture of pathetic tenderness and passionate declamation, is highly dramatic. But love is only one of the passions which tragedy personifies; and although there be in the *Æneid* many solemn and interesting passages, it has nothing that can induce us to believe, that Virgil would have portrayed the more violent passions of the mind with equal energy and truth.

The genuine and undisputed works of Virgil, are, ten Eclogues, or *Bucolics*; four books of *Georgics*; and the *Æneid*, consisting of twelve books. From the arrangement which we have adopted, the *Æneid* alone can at present be considered. The Eclogues will come with more propriety under the head of, *Pastoral Poetry*; and the *Georgics*, under that of *Didactic Poetry*.—(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE long felt horror at the practice of skinning eels alive, and am happy to be able to answer the question in the *Monthly Magazine* for November, (*viz.*) what is the speediest method of killing eels?

It may be instantly done by piercing the spinal marrow close to the back part of the skull, with a point.

Being in the habit of angling, I uniformly kill the fish as soon as caught, by the above method, and find it succeed with eels, as well as other fish. My penknife is the instrument I use for the purpose. When properly done, all motion immediately ceases.

• *Nailsworth, Dec. 1806.*

R. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

D R. Robertson, in his admirable Dissertation on the Natives of South America, has observed, that the inhabitants of New Holland are the lowest and most degraded species of men on the face of the earth; and that a philosophical examination of their character is wanted to complete the history of man. Numerous recent accounts from that country, have all tended to confirm the opinion of this profound historian. The last publication, by Mr. Turnbull, on the subject, also confirms this fact; but at the same time mentions a circumstance indicative, as the author imagines, of intellectual quickness, and apparently contradictory to the received notion of their extreme and invincible ignorance; I mean, their astonishing

astonishing dexterity in imitating the actions and gestures of the English gentlemen of distinction in the colony. It occurred to me, when reading Mr. Bingley's amusing account of the stratagems of apes and monkeys, in your last, that an easy solution of this seeming difficulty may be found. These animals, it seems, excel rational creatures in their powers of mimicry. From which, it is just to infer, that it is an excellence of the lowest kind, equally if not more allied to the brutal than rational nature; and is indebted for its powers of action, more to flexibility of body, than acuteness of mind. Indeed, it is generally the case, that people of merely mimetic talents are either children or narrow-minded men. From all which, it is evident, that the imitative dexterity of the New Hollanders, forms no plea in their favour; and is a circumstance consistent only with the other parts of their character. This view of the above facts may perhaps be of use to the future philosopher, who may favour the world with a complete picture of this debased race of men.

Bedford Row,
March 13, 1807.

Your's, &c.
W. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM one of those persons among your numerous readers, who amuse themselves with deducing principles, according to the rules of Lord Bacon, from the multitude of curious facts with which your valuable miscellany abounds.

I confess, that there is no part of your Magazine, from which, since its commencement, I have derived more solid instruction, than from your well-arranged, provincial intelligence; an original feature of your work, which has, I observe, been attempted to be imitated by the race of plagiarists, who have, for several years past, successively obtruded themselves on the credulity of the public.

In the perusal of your records of mortality, I have been particularly struck with the circumstance of the great number of persons, who every month lose their lives, through accidents from riding on horseback; one half of which are occasioned by the dragging of unhorsed persons in the stirrup!

Now, Sir, the old story of Columbus breaking the egg, is a labyrinth of perplexity, compared with the simplicity of the means by which fatal accidents, from this cause may be prevented. At present, it is the practice of stirrup-ma-

kers, to make the iron so large, as to admit the instep and heel of the rider, to pass through it, if need be. Can any absurdity be so great as this practice? Has a man any occasion at any time to pass his foot through the ring of the stirrup?—and if not, why is it made so large as to lead unnecessarily to an accident, which it is almost too horrid to contemplate?

Let the ring of stirrups then be made of such depth, as only to admit the foot as far as the rise of the instep; and it becomes obviously impossible, that an unhorsed person should be dragged to death by the entanglement of the foot!

April 10, 1807.

C. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTRIBUTIONS to ENGLISH SYNONYMY.
Sympathy. Compassion. Pity. Commiseration.

SYMPATHY is Greek, and Compassion is Latin, for *undergoing—together*. But the Greek verb, being more frequently applied to emotions both of the pleasing and painful kind, than the derived Latin verb, which is confined to unwelcome sensations; sympathy is come to signify participation in the affections of others, without regard to their nature; whereas, compassion implies participation in the painful perceptions of another. Sympathy is fellow-feeling; and compassion is fellow-suffering. Whether we rejoice with those who rejoice, or mourn with those who mourn, we indulge sympathy; but our compassion is exercised only in the house of grief.

Pity describes pain occasioned by the pain of another, but not pain of the same kind. We pity a man in disgrace, without feeling involved in his woe; we pity a family in want, without any apprehension of identical calamity. There is a self-complacence, a secret triumph, connected with that tenderness for uneasiness, which is called pity. The gods are supposed to pity the misfortunes of mankind; but compassion belongs to those who are liable to a like fate. Commiseration means fellow-pity: pity felt in common with others. The spectators of a tragedy commiserate the distresses of the hero. Hooker uses this word impurely, where he says:

“These poor seduced creatures, whom I can neither speak nor think of, but with much commiseration and pity.”

Where there is no one to partake the emotion, there can be no commiseration.

Locke,

Locke, on the contrary, uses the word with precision:

"We should commiserate our mutual ignorance."

Clock. Dial.

These are both time-pieces, with this difference, that the clock strikes; the dial does not. Clock is derived from *clocke*, a bell; dial from *dies*, day. The clock tells the hour, the dial shows it. Mr. Roscoe flatters the Medici; his pen, like the gnomon of a sun-dial, notices no hours but the serene. Dials were long in use before the invention of clocks.

The plate, on which the hours are numbered, is called sometimes the dial of a clock; but hour-plate is more correct. Those time-pieces, which do not strike, when fitted up in a manner to resemble striking clocks, are often called clocks.

Wind. Breeze. Blast. Gale. Gust. Storm. Tempest. Hurricane.

Of these words, Wind is the most comprehensive and indefinite: it signifies a stream of air, and is etymologically connected with *wehen* to blow, of which verb it is probably the contracted participle present, the thing blowing.

Breeze is a gentle orderly wind: the word is Spanish, or Italian, and is associated with ideas of soft airs, such as slide under southern skies.

Blast is any effort of blowing, the exhalation of a trumpet, the breath of bellows, the eruption of a cannon, the sweep of the storm-wind: it is the past participle of *blasen* to blow, the thing blown.

Gale is a sonorous steady wind: the word is etymologically connected with *to call* and *to yell*: the wind that sings in the shrouds, that keeps the sail stiff uninterruptedly, is a gale. Addison, makes a bull, in talking of Umbria's green retreats,

Where western gales eternally reside:

that is, where motion eternally rests.

Gust is a fit of wind; it is derived from the Icelandish, and is therefore associated with phenomena familiar in the northern skies: winter-gusts: fretted with the gusts of heaven: the showery gusts of April:—

As when fierce northern blasts from alps descend,

From his firm roots with struggling gusts to rend,

An aged sturdy oak.

Storm includes other accidents than violent wind; it is etymologically connected with *to stir*, and may be defined

a noisy rapid commotion of the atmospheric elements; a wind which disturbs clouds, woods, and seas; it exceeds a gust in continuance, in vehemence, in darkness and destruction. Storm, like gust, being of northern origin, is applied to the phenomena of northern climates; a hail-storm, a storm of snow, the storms of December,

Here may thy storm-beat vessel safely ride.

Stir, commotion, being the radical idea, this word is extended, by a natural metaphor, to the assault of fortifications, and to seditious movements.

Tempest, being of southern origin, describes that sort of storm common in warm countries; wind accompanied with rain, lightnings, and thunder.

Hurricane, being not merely of southern, but of tropical origin, it is a Caribbee word, describes that sort of storm common between the tropics, the most violent form of summer-storms.

To lie. To lay.

There are traces in many Gothic dialects of a causative inflection for the infinitive moods of verbs. So from *to sit* is formed *to set*, which signifies to cause to sit. So again from

to rise - *to raise*, to cause to rise

to fall - *to fell*, to cause to fall

to fly - *to flee*, to cause to fly,

but a corrupt and confused use of this verb has prevailed. To this same class of modification must be referred *to lie*, and *to lay*; to cause to lie. *Lege*, low, is the etymon of both words. I will lie with my fathers. Lay me with my fathers.

These words are used in composition in a manner very idiomatic. *To lie by* implies to remain still; *to lay by*, to reserve for future use. *To lie down* implies to repose oneself; *to lay down* is to deposit a pledge, a proposition, an employment. *To lie in* implies to be in child-bed; *to lay in*, to store. *To lie with*, implies to sleep with; *to lay with*, to bet, or wager, with,

It would be more convenient if the past sense of *to lie* were spelled *ley*, and not *lay*, which is a combination of letters otherwise appropriated.

Abdication. Resignation.

Dicare is to promise; *abdicare*, to call off: *signature*, is to sign, or seal; *resignare*, to sign again, or against. Abdication, then, is giving up by word of mouth; and resignation is giving up by signature.

It deserves notice, because it will assist us to understand the word "resign," about which

which there is controversy, (Monthly Magazine, vol. xx. p. 522,) that *again* and *against* are in rude languages commonly confounded. The *re* of the Latins, and the *wieder* of the Germans, have this double sense. Narcissus views his image in the lake; he sees Narcissus *again*, he sees Narcissus *against* him. The ideas are contiguous of things *opposite*, and things *opposed*: *to stand with*, is the collocation of sympathy; *to withstand*, the collocation of antipathy: comparison often ends in controversy. In as much as *re* is ambiguous, the verb "to resign" has two primary meanings, (1) to sign again, (2) to sign against. But Mr. Trebor, of Worcester, ought not to reckon more than these as original or primary significations. *To yield up* is not the original import of the word; it is a violent metaphor, resulting from accidental institutions of jurisprudence. *To transfer* is also a metaphor resulting from the circumstance that second signatures, like indorsements among ourselves, were common formalities of transfer. Let us suppose the English theologians were to employ this word "indorse," as they do employ the word "resign," and were to recommend, that we should in all things *indorse* ourselves to the will of God; that we should receive his decrees with patience and *indorsement*, would common sense decide in favour of the good taste of such expression? Yet the use of *resignation* for submission to Providence in adversity, is a parallel case.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES of CONSTANTINOPLE, by FREDERIC MURHARD; illustrated by an engraved PANORAMA of that CITY.

IT was such a day as cannot be paralleled except in Elysium when our vessel entered the celebrated strait which forms the boundary between Europe and Asia. The whole hemisphere was illumined by the brilliant rays of the sun, whose golden light was reflected in a thousand tints on the dazzled eye. Both sea and sky glistened like silver, and balsamic breezes were wafted from either coast. The air was so pure, so mild; the whole atmosphere, cooled by the water, so refreshing; the shores on each side unfolded such inexpressible charms, that we might have fancied ourselves walking in the garden of Eden, and imagination might almost have persuaded reason that this was the avenue to some fairy city.

For half a day we thus continued our course between Thrace and Asia Minor. One prospect, one beauty, succeeded another. Here appeared the ruins of castles and forts, there villages peeped forth between the dark branches of cypresses and walnut-trees. Here we sailed under the menacing cannon of formidable batteries, there we glided past oriental palaces and imperial pleasure-houses. Here rose ranges of mountains and hills, their summits crowned with woods glowing in the rich colours of summer, and clothing the gradual declivity, unbroken, save where the bold, rocky promontory caught the passing beam; yonder appeared delicious landscapes embellished with all the riches of industry and luxury, whose tints were harmoniously blended in the sun-shine. Here Ceres and Pomona presented in the enchanting grove a banquet worthy of the gods; there towered a steep crag, but the purest nectar distilled from its rugged sides and the purple clusters glowing amid the embrowned foliage were suspended in luxuriant festoons from the branches of the fig and the slender cherry-tree; while meadows of such verdure as I have seldom beheld in any country, covered the shore of the sea, whose foaming waves impetuously broke against the projecting cliffs, and which here and there forming a bay of greater or less extent, reflected in its bason the adjacent objects.

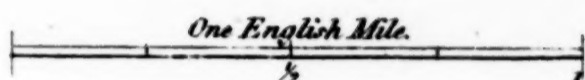
The strait of the Dardanelles, as the whole channel between the two continents of Europe and Asia is usually called, forms the communication between the Archipelago, the sea of Marmora, and the Black Sea. It is twelve leagues in length, but the breadth is very unequal, being in some places not more than three or four hundred fathoms, while, in others it expands to the width of fifteen hundred or two thousand fathoms. At the mouth next the Archipelago are two forts on the opposite shores, but at the distance of fifteen hundred fathoms, so that they cannot be said to afford much protection to the passage; a promontory about three leagues within the strait projects about four hundred fathoms, and here on either side are erected forts mounted with very heavy cannon, which completely command both shores, and form what may properly be called the Dardanelles. Other forts are also constructed in the narrow parts of the passage, till it opens into the sea of Marmora, when no further obstruction is presented to the progress of vessels to Constantinople.

The nearer we approach to the imperial

The Seven Towers



Tower of Belisarius

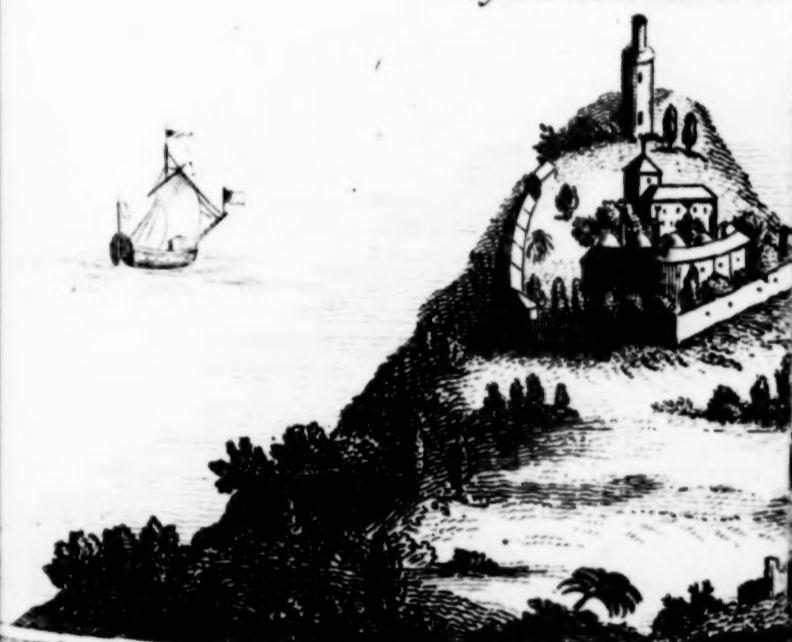


One English Mile.



The Seraglio

Light-house of Asia Minor



Seraglio of the Suburb of Scutar



CONSTANTINOPLE, 1806.

the Street, Blackbriars.

The City of Constantinople properly so called.

The South Towers

Tower of Belisarius

One English Mile.

Light-house of Asia Minor

Chalcedon

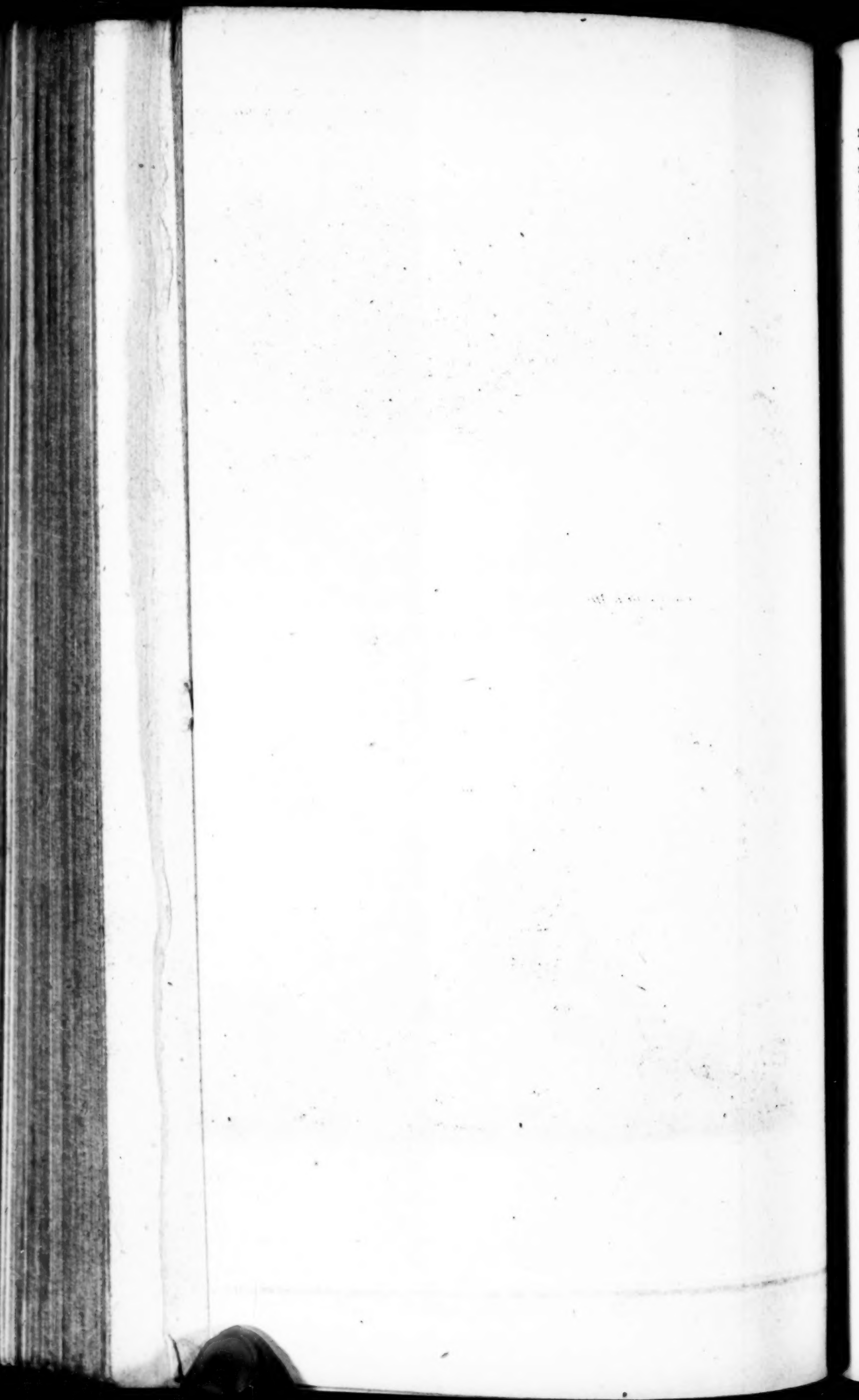
PANORAMA OF CONST

Published June 1, 1807, by R. Phillips, Bridge



STANTINOPLE, 1806.

Age Street, Blackfriars.



rial metropolis, the more numerous were the objects that caught the eye, and the more animated became the whole surrounding scene. Already ships and barks of every kind incessantly glided over the slightly agitated surface; already were heard here and there the huzzas of the sailors and the various sounds proceeding from the floating palaces; already did we behold the contiguous European and Asiatic shores covered with innumerable groups of inhabitants.

All that I had yet seen was, however, but a feeble prelude to the inexpressibly magnificent spectacle which now began gradually to present itself to my view. We had reached the end of the channel, and to the south opened an unbounded prospect over the sea of Marmara. The immense capital, with its splendid amphitheatre and harbour, suddenly burst upon my view; and such was the impression which it made upon me by its majestic situation and prodigious extent, that it totally eclipsed the almost celestial beauties of Skutari, seated on the hills to the left.

There the immense Stambul, with its numerous suburbs, enthroned on unequal hills, extends more than a long day's journey in the domains of Europe and Asia, forming as it were, the link that unites the East with the West. Though inhabited by barbarians, despoiled of its fairest ornaments by the fury of Mahomedan fanaticism, and repeatedly brought to the brink of destruction by the rapacious element of fire, still it stands in all its majesty, as though it defied alike the hand of time and the desolating efforts of human rage; as though it were reserved for a higher destiny, perhaps to give laws to all the nations of the earth, and to govern all mankind as children of one great family.

Constantinople is of itself a world in which a million of people are in constant motion. To an European it is a totally new world; and who can pretend to embrace such an object at one view? Those only can be aware of the difficulty of describing the *tout-ensemble* of Stambul, or discover how few correct accounts we possess concerning it, who have had an opportunity of comparing with the original the pictures that have been drawn of it. I sincerely wish that it were in my power to give an idea of the whole; but this, as I have already observed, is impracticable, and must remain so till we have invented expressions adapted to the most delicate shades of our feelings and sensations. I must therefore content

myself with presenting only a few sketches towards a picture of the Turkish metropolis, commencing with the suburb of Pera, the general quarter of the Franks or Europeans resident at Constantinople.

Pera is situated, with several other suburbs, on a peninsula, or promontory, formed by the harbour of Constantinople and the canal. With respect to its dimensions and buildings, it may be compared to the middling towns of Italy or Germany. Toward the south it joins another larger suburb, called Galata, but on all the other sides it is surrounded by extensive burial-places, with agreeable walks overshadowed with cypresses. As the place is very unequally built, and is situated on the declivity of a hill, many quarters of it lie much higher than others; so that, from the former you have frequently the most delightful views over the lower parts of the city.

Both Pera and Galata were built by the Genoese, and on this account the architecture of the houses in those two suburbs differs materially from that of the other parts of Constantinople. Here it is Oriental, there Italian: here the houses are constructed in the Turco-Grecian style; there, they were planned by European artists. In the city itself, as well as in most of the other suburbs, the houses are scarcely one story high; in Pera and Galata there are buildings not inferior in height to those of Paris and Vienna. Some of them, however, are very old, and make a wretched appearance, though most are solid edifices, built entirely of stone, after the Italian manner. The more modern structures display an intention of imitating the Eastern style; the houses are built, in general, by far not so high as formerly, and wood is frequently used, though the many dreadful fires ought to have taught the Franks how dangerous it is in a place like this to prepare fuel for so destructive an element.

Pera nevertheless contains palaces which would do honour to any European capital. The residences of the ambassadors, which are the property of the nations whom they respectively represent, are particularly dreadful. Unfortunately a great part of Pera was consumed in the late dreadful conflagration. I was assured that this was the finest quarter of Pera; and so it must certainly have been, to judge from its situation. A whole street on the west side, which ran from south to north, was destroyed, and the palaces of the English and Austrian ambassadors were reduced to ashes.

Pera

Pera is much more extensive from south to north than from east to west. Through the middle of it the principal street runs longitudinally. It is of unequal breadth, but in most places two carriages might drive abreast. It is tolerably well paved, and there is also a foot pavement before many of the houses. At the southern extremity it is intersected almost at right angles by another broader street, which runs eastward to Galata. Toward the north it loses itself in an unpaved road, of considerable length, which is bordered by numerous buildings and burial-places.

Such is a brief and general description of the principal residence of the Franks at Constantinople. They enjoy their various rights and privileges; they even possess their houses, gardens, and grounds, as private property, in which no one can molest them. In other parts of the Turkish empire the case is widely different. At Bucharest, or Jassy, a Frank cannot purchase a house, and even the agents and consuls of foreign nations are obliged to rent them. I was, besides, assured, that no Mussulman is now permitted to build within the confines of Pera; so that this place is in some measure free from Turks, though it is surrounded by the signs of Moslemism.

It must not be imagined that all the Franks who are either occasionally or permanently resident at Constantinople, live at Pera. A great number of the Franks settled at Pera pass the summer in the suburbs of Tarapia, Byukdere, or Belgrade, which are situated at some distance from the city; and a great portion of them live in Galata, or even in still more remote suburbs. Besides this, the merchants and traders who arrive in companies or caravans, by land or water, from Russia, Wallachia, and Moldavia, frequently reside in the large edifice in the middle of Constantinople, where they deposit their commodities.

Pera is not divided from the other parts which belong to the great whole of the Turkish capital. Nor must it be supposed that, as Turks are not permitted to reside in the quarter of the Franks, no Mussulmen are to be seen in Pera. All the streets swarm not only with men, but also with Turkish women; the inspectors of the police and the watchmen are Turks; the principal street of Pera is the general thoroughfare to the more remote suburbs, and in the midst of so populous a city cannot possibly be empty.

Galata resembles Pera in many respects: great numbers of Franks reside

also in that suburb, but every thing there has more of an oriental air. Both suburbs are sometimes comprehended under the general name of Pera, which signifies, the place on the other side of the harbour; or sometimes they are denominated, after the larger of the two, Galata. The streets of Galata are much more narrow and crooked; and such is the variety of architecture, that not the least symmetry or uniformity is to be found among the houses. The whole physiognomy of the place demonstrates, like almost all the towns of the Levant, the want of geometrical taste among the Orientals. To an European, Galata looks more like a labyrinth than a town; he every where discovers a deficiency of the principal requisites of beauty, spaciousness and regularity, and in many parts the houses have scarcely the appearance of barracks.

The place is situated partly on an eminence, and partly in the plain, so that they are obliged to go continually up and down hill. It is surrounded with walls and towers erected at the time of the Genoese sovereignty, and here and there the relics of gates may still be perceived. On one of the highest spots, and almost in the centre of the town is a remarkable tower, generally known by the name of the Tower of Anastasis, from the top of which there is a most enchanting prospect toward the east and south. The stranger is particularly struck here with the catholic churches and convents, and the many fire-proof warehouses and shops of massive free-stone, with no more windows than are absolutely indispensable, and with doors lined with plates of iron. In this part of the town Turks and Christians live intermingled.

I shall not detain the reader with the description of the pleasures of an excursion by water to visit Skotari, or of the magnificent prospects presented by the city on the right, and the opposite suburbs with their environs on the left, during the passage. Constantinople, and all that is comprehended under this general name, has a situation with which the charming Naples and the proud amphitheatre of Genoa cannot sustain a comparison.

We soon reached the promontory of Topana; and opposite to us on the right lay the Seraglio, with its white palaces, decorated in the Eastern style, and which being seen between groves of cypresses, produces a most exquisite effect. The numerous parts of the great picture of the most extensive of the Asiatic

Asiatic suburbs now unfolded themselves more and more; for in the distance we could already distinguish the minarets and mosques of Skutari, could see the crescents glistening, and perceive the streets crossing each other like labyrinths. On a nearer approach, another object, in the midst of the sea, fixed my attention.

At the entrance of the channel into the White Sea, or Sea of Marmara, on an immense mass of stone, in the midst of the waves, stands a tower, which, after an ancient and incorrect tradition, still bears the name of Leander's tower. It is said that here the lover, inflamed with passion swam from one quarter of the world to another, and met with his death in the waves. The Hellespont has been confounded with the Bosphorus, and the catastrophe occasioned by the former has been ascribed to the latter.

Skutari is only a suburb, and the number of its inhabitants was stated to me at 70,000. Every one knows how much dependance ought to be placed on such general data; but certainly all its extensive quarters and numerous streets are populous in the highest degree. Among the suburbs of Constantinople, if that term may be applied to large towns situated in the vicinity of the metropolis, Skutari, doubtless, occupies the first place; for no other is equal to it in extent, and in population it far surpasses them all.

The situation of Skutari bears a great resemblance to that of the capital. It is composed of alternate hill and dale; the rows of houses and mosques rise gradually one above another, and afford the most picturesque prospects. Between the habitations we behold the variegated verdure of lofty trees grouped in the most pleasing manner, and in the back ground appear still higher hills, interspersed with clumps of trees and Turkish tomb-stones, which command a view of the whole subjacent city.

On these hills is situated a spot which I shall never forget. It is, perhaps, the highest station on the whole Bosphorus, and no other affords such a distant view. Constantinople, with the seraglio, lying exactly opposite, appears there in its whole majestic extent, and no less magnificent is the prospect of the opposite peninsula of Topana, Galata, and Pera. To the right the channel presents a boundless perspective. Never do I remember to have enjoyed a view which, both in the whole and in its parts, made so deep an impression upon my mind as that from the hills of Skutari.

My eye ranged over the sea, and along the shores of both continents, every where decorated with a thousand objects on which it could repose with delight, and forming a whole so infinitely grand, that we might imagine ourselves transported to the celestial regions. Here glistened the nearest part of the channel, and there lay the capacious and busy harbour, the end of which the eye could scarcely discern. Here the sea dashed against the Tower of Leander, there the arched horizon descended to the water. In the distant back ground of the sea side, towards the south, appeared masts and sails of all sizes, as if placed upon high mountains, and nearer, ships of all sorts and forms sailed to and fro.

Here, between and above the thick forest of masts of the vessels, partly in motion, partly at anchor in the harbour, towers the immense city of Constantinople on its picturesque hills, with its glistening mosques and the pinnacles of its numerous minarets; there on the opposite side the hills of the peninsula, covered with houses, present themselves.

There behind the city and the harbour extend ranges of blue hills, belonging to the European continent; yonder, on both sides of the channel, as far as the eye can reach, it discovers delightful villas and smiling fields. Here, on either side of the suburb, lay the gardens of the Grand Signior; there rose a multitude of summer pavillions in the Oriental style, a style that appears strange to an European eye.

Thus to the east and to the west, to the north and to the south, the spectator is presented with the most beautiful scenes of nature, in which thousands of objects produce upon the eye an effect like that of harmonious music on the ear, and throws the senses into sweet confusion. Every thing there concurs to form the most enchanting whole.

The north coast of the harbour of Constantinople, together with the opposite southern shore forms but one extended city, joining Galata and Pera to the east and south, and composing with those suburbs only one grand whole. The north side of the harbour is nevertheless considerably different from the south side, not only with respect to situation but extent. On the latter, the eye discovers no end of streets and houses; on the former, the buildings wind along the shore, and behind them appear uncultivated fields, burial-places, and groves, as far as the eminences

nences which bound the view to the north.

The quarter called Tershana, or the naval arsenal, is pretty extensive, and stretches from Galata along the channel, to a considerable distance. The principal part of the arsenal is seated on the spot where the harbour expands into a bay, and forms a port within a port. A particular portion of this bay is appropriated to the larger vessels, and another to the smaller. Besides the buildings immediately belonging to the construction and equipment of the Turkish navy and the gondolas of the Grand Signior, this part of Constantinople contains the habitations of all the officers attached to the marine of the Porte. The seamen and marines, who are more licentious and ungovernable than the lowest dregs of the people, likewise reside here in a kind of barracks.

Proceeding westward along the quay, we arrive at the suburb of Topana, which is to the military what Tershana is to the naval force. Its situation is still more agreeable, for it stands upon unequal ground, but principally on an eminence, close to the opening of the channel into the harbour, and directly opposite to the seraglio, which lies to the south. It extends westward nearly to the wharfs, to the east it looks towards Leander's Tower and Skutari, and to the north it adjoins the suburb of Fondakli.

Topana, together with Pera, on which it borders to the north-west, and the still more distant and lofty Galata, forms one the most magnificent amphitheatres imaginable. All the three suburbs seem to form but one whole, commencing upon the hills, and descending to the sea-side.

Exactly opposite to the seraglio of Constantinople is situated that of Skutari, with its extensive gardens and appurtenances. Proceeding from Skutari by land, and leaving this edifice on the right, we arrive on classic ground, which recalls many painful recollections to the mind of the antiquary. Here formerly stood Chalcedon, with its constantly animated road, in which vessels from the north and from the south securely cast anchor, and filled the city with their rich cargoes. Here Grecian taste and ingenuity had erected works for immortality, and here settled the Peloponnesian colony, which, in so short a period, became so flourishing. Nothing now is left but the ruins of those works of antiquity, and the Mussulman who haughtily paces between them, and looks down with con-

tempt on superior civilization, is continually removing them, in order to decorate his fountains and his mosques, his tombs and his monuments, with the relics of Grecian antiquity.

In the mean time that the silver poplar, the walnut, the cypress, and the acacia, seem to bathe themselves in the crystal current of a stream that runs between rocks, ruins, and hills, to discharge itself into the White Sea, numerous groups of houses present themselves to the eye. Their busy inhabitants remind us of the activity of the ancient Chalcedonians. On a nearer approach we discover that it is the culture of silk which here employs so many hands, and so exquisitely harmonizes with the delightful climate.

But no pencil can paint, no pen can describe the enchanting scene displayed to the intoxicated eye, on ascending the hill to the left of the village on which stands the great light-house. The continent of Asia here forms a cape which projects to a considerable distance into the sea, and is still denominated the Cape of Chalcedon. At the foot of the light-house Sultan Soliman the Second erected a pavilion, composed of several edifices, surrounded with beautiful gardens and plantations of trees, which is called by the Turks Fanari Kiosk.

From the summit of this hill we behold on one side the broad White Sea with its glistening waves, and in the distance the immense city, with its principal suburbs, which even at this distance produce an incomparable effect. On the other side is a wide valley embellished with various eminences, which unfolds to the eye with a freshness that is to be found only in the East, all the beauties of nature which are peculiar to so happy a climate. In the back ground, over thick woods, we discover mountains with numerous villages on their sides, and here and there buildings like fairy castles in the clouds. Beneath his feet the spectator has the most luxuriant vegetation, in its numberless tints and colours, and yonder an ever animated and busy channel winding like a broad high road through a most delicious country, and gradually appearing narrower, till at length it is totally lost to the view.

The harbour of Constantinople, which at the entrance is six hundred paces broad, becomes more and more contracted, and at length terminates in a bending toward the north-north-west, in the road of Kèaghid Khauch, or *Les Eaux douces*.

ciouces, as it is called by the French. At this place the river Lykus empties itself into the harbour. Its breadth is various, but in general about fifty paces. It is formed by the junction of two streams, the Barbysses, which comes from the suburb of Belgrade, and the Zydarus Machleva, which rises towards the north-west.

The Lykus is navigable throughout; but here and there it has shallows, two of which are marked with poles, as signals to mariners. Across the two other rivers there are bridges, over which lies the road from Pera to Adrianople. There

are besides several other streams in the vicinity, all of which run through the whole length of the harbour to the Sea of Marmara, and contribute not a little to cleanse and purify it.

From the Kèaghid Khaneh one direct road leads to Adrianople, another to Varna, and a third to the Danube. There is no other way by land from Pera to the city than through this quarter, and roads lead from several suburbs on the European side to the canal, which is here separated from the harbour by a streight of great breadth.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE LATE JOHN OPIE, R.A.

AND PROFESSOR OF PAINTING TO THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE Fine Arts may be strictly considered as modern in respect to England. They are, indeed, in some measure, contemporary with the present generation, and almost with the present reign.

Simple delineation, or the first rude effort towards painting, is common even among barbarous nations; but ages may and must pass away before the sublimer efforts of the pencil begin to be exhibited. If we are to give credit to a great authority,* painting, properly so called, was unknown during the epoch of the siege of Troy; and in Greece, fated to excel in every art that can dignify the human mind, a long period intervened, before any thing like perfection was acquired.

At length, after a Zeuxis and an Apelles had been formed, and the mould in which they were cast destroyed; the Attic sun reflected his faint departing rays on ancient Italy, and gave birth to an inferior class of imitators. In more recent times, when the Fine Arts revived in that country under more favourable auspices, a Leonardo da Vinci, a Michael Angelo Buonaroti, and a Raffaele, arose, and tended not a little, by their labours, to add to the celebrity of the age in which they flourished.

The Dutch and Flemish schools had already attained a considerable degree of perfection; while England, constantly engaged either in civil broils or foreign wars, did not find time or opportunity, to cultivate the acquirements that spring out of peace and tranquillity.

At length, however, taste was imported from the Continent, and it was of a species suitable to the age and the religion of the times. Edward III. who, during the greater part of his reign, kept up a constant intercourse with France and Flanders, wishing to copy what he had seen in more polished countries, employed foreign artists to give a splendour to the ecclesiastical establishments of his own. Paintings were accordingly affixed to the walls, while the windows were decorated with stained glass, embellished with scriptural subjects.*

Thus, the Fine Arts may be said to have been planted in this kingdom by the hand of a warrior-king. It was reserved for a prince of a very different description, and who, from his supposed literary acquirements, might have been called a priest-king, to invite Raffaele and Titian to, and actually to entertain Holbein at, his court. Charles I. whose zeal for the promotion of painting and architecture has embalmed a character in many other respects equivocal, not only formed a very fine collection of works of the great masters, but granted his patronage to Rubens and Vandyck, and enjoys the glory of being the first monarch of England, who extended this species of protection to his natural-born subjects. Queen Anne, improving on this plan, employed the British pencil to decorate our national monuments; and, finally, in 1763, his present Majesty became the avowed and official protector of the Fine Arts, as patron of the Royal Academy. If this establishment did not create great men,

* Witness the fine monuments in Westminster Abbey, executed in this age.

* Pliny.

it at least encouraged them; and to it, perhaps might in some measure be owing a portion of that enthusiasm, with which the subject of the present memoir aspired to, and finally obtained, public notice.

John Opie, was born in the month of May, 1761, in the little obscure parish of St. Agnes, in the county of Cornwall. His father moved in a humble walk of life, being a village-carpenter; and the education received by the boy is not likely to have been very liberal. He himself, however, at the early age of twelve, taught an evening school; and we are told, by very respectable authority, that at "ten years old, he was not only able to solve many difficult problems of Euclid, but was thought capable of instructing others."

Certain it is, however, that it was not in the character of a pedagogue that young Opie, although denominated the "little Sir Isaac," distinguished himself. The first spark of latent genius appears to have been elicited on beholding one of his companions employed on a subject of natural history, and the first effort of the pencil was directed towards the drawing and embellishing of a butterfly, an object at once gaudy and familiar, and not at all unlikely to attract the ambition of a child.

It would be curious in this place to trace the improvement of the future painter "e'en from his boyish days," and thus become acquainted with his progress in the three constituent principles of his art—composition, design, and colouring. Perhaps, obscure and insulated individuals, situate in a remote corner of a polished country, may resemble nations in the infancy of science. They probably, like them, begin with the mere circumscription of shadows, by means of single lines, and then proceeding by regular stages, advance so far as to employ a single colour, thus becoming *skiagraphists* and *monochromists* in succession, and without assistance. At length an outline is succeeded by drapery and attitude, and one common tint by a variety, and generally a profusion, of colours, until something, possessing the necessary qualifications of a picture has been obtained.

Our young and untutored artist had arrived, as he perhaps thought, at this very stage, when he was brought into notice by the inquisitive spirit and benevolent intervention of a man, who has himself, since that period, stood forth as

a candidate for fame, and been saluted by frequent peals from her trumpets. It may be readily supposed, that the person here alluded to, is no other than the celebrated "Peter Pindar," whose verses have at least as just a claim to originality, as the productions of his pupil. This gentleman, whose unpoetic name is Dr. John Wolcott, was born in the town of Dodbrook, near Kingsbridge, in Devonshire, but he was educated in the county of Cornwall. After residing some years in the Island of Jamaica, under the immediate patronage of his relation, Sir William Trelawney, governor of that island, he returned to England, and practised as a physician at Truro. He had not been settled there long, before he, by mere accident, discovered, and was enabled by his zeal in respect to the Fine Arts to exhibit to the approbation of the world, an eminent natural genius, who, but for his early patronage, might have been buried for ever in obscurity: for the Poet has very justly, as well as elegantly, observed:

"Full many a flow'r is born to blow unseen,
And waste its sweetness in the desert air!"

Dr. Wolcott, who has always possessed a taste for painting, and at one time actually wielded the pencil himself as an amateur, with considerable success as to effect, was occasionally carried by his professional pursuits to the village of St. Agnes, about eight miles distant from the usual place of his abode. While there, he had seen and admired some rude drawings in common chalk, especially likenesses, and soon learned the history of the artist at the house of a patient. The lady of the mansion, at the same time pointing to a very popular print of a farm yard, such as is still daily exhibited in a large window, in the neighbourhood of St. Paul's, observed, that the "sawyer's lad" in that parish, of whom she had already made mention, had copied it very exactly."

On this, the Doctor immediately proceeded to the saw-pit, at the bottom of which he discovered the youth in question, occupied about his daily labours. Having called him up, never to descend again, he began to put questions about his performances, and was told, in the true Cornish dialect, the accent of which, never wholly forsook his tongue, "that

* The young man appears at this period to have been actually transferred, as a parish apprentice, to a person of the name of Wheeler, a sawyer.

he painted blazing stars! Duke William!* King and Queen! and Mrs. Nunkivell's cat!"

On expressing a wish to behold some of these master-pieces, the boy, tucking his leathern apron around his loins, immediately bounded across the hedge, and returned, not only with the cat just alluded to in the catalogue of his works, but also, in addition, with two most ferocious-looking monsters, together with a portrait of the devil, sketched out in strict conformity to vulgar tradition, being provided with a monstrous pair of horns, two goggle eyes, a long tail, &c.

Through the mist of these absurdities, the present professor of physic discovered the future professor of painting, and exclaimed perhaps to himself, in true Horatian ecstasy:

"Non sine Diis, animosus puer!"

On the following Sunday, the lad trudged to Truro, and, by invitation, dined at the house of his new protector; who, impelled by the most disinterested motives, presented him with brushes, colours, &c. These trifling favours were soon followed by others of a more important nature. In addition to practical instructions in his art, he received both bed and board, was accommodated with the use of productions of a superior class of artists, for the purpose of imitation; while his own rough sketches were carefully corrected by the hand of friendship, and some little knowledge of light and shadow, for the first time acquired.

By the kindness of his patron, the acquirements of the young painter were now greatly increased, and his fame began to be blazoned abroad. He soon could pencil out a decent head for five shillings, and at the end of a twelve-month he undertook small half-lengths. When he had thus depicted the likenesses of half the town of Truro, he determined to increase the circle of his practice, and accordingly trudged, with his apparatus, to the neighbouring villages and seats. From a profitable expedition to Padstow, whither he had repaired dressed in a peasant's short jacket, after painting not only the heads, but the menial servants, together with the dogs and cats, of the ancient family of Prideaux; he returned with a fashionable coat, laced ruffles, and silk stockings! On this occasion, with true filial piety, he pre-

sented his mother, who had been uneasy at his long absence, with the sum of twenty guineas, the fruit of his recent labours.

The late Lord Bateman, one of his earliest patrons, now employed him on old men, beggars, &c. and in 1777, when only sixteen years of age, he painted his own portrait for that nobleman. By this time, he had raised the price of his heads progressively to seven shillings, ten and sixpence, fifteen, and twenty-one shillings; it then remained sometime stationary at a guinea.

A great field was now laid open before him; and as he had ever been taught by his first benefactor to aspire so as to become the head of his profession, the boy was not destitute of ambition. Some pictures which he had painted for Mr. Price, of Penzance, have been esteemed by the connoisseurs equal to any of his subsequent productions; and the author of this article, has seen an old man, depicted by his pencil about this period, which, perhaps, none of the latter efforts of his life could have surpassed.

It was now determined by Dr. Wolcott, that the young man should remove to Exeter, which has always been considered as the London of the West of England. On this occasion, he bestowed much attention on the person, decorations, and manners of his associate; and being fully sensible of the overbearing force of vulgar prejudice, he determined that he should change his surname from Hoppy, which it originally had been, and which was conceived to have something vulgar appertaining to it, to that of Opie, the appellation of a very genteel family in the Duchy of Cornwall.

At length in 1780, the Doctor and his patient (for so the latter might be termed in a professional point of view), being both determined to emerge from the obscurity of provincial practice, determined to repair together to the metropolis, and, as they were unmarried, their joint expences were supplied from a common purse. This mode of life, however, as might have been easily conjectured, did not continue long; and Mr. Opie, being the first to perceive its inconveniencies, communicated his opinion by letter to his friend, who happened to be absent in the country: subsequently to this period they were never cordially united; they indeed met and visited, but all their former attachment was wanting; nor during the remainder of their joint lives did a sincere reconciliation take place.

* William, Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden.

We shall not pretend to determine, who was in the fault: perhaps the one might demand too much attention on the score of obligation, and the other be unwilling to concede sufficiently to the claims of gratitude: but even this is but a mere guess! It cannot be denied indeed, that both in the capital and in the country, Wolcott befriended the painter whom he had first extricated from the bottom of a saw-pit. It was he also, who made him known to Mrs. Boscawen, by whom he was introduced to the late Mrs. Delaney; and the latter lady, having afforded an opportunity to the royal family, to see his "*Old Beggar Man*," the painter of that picture was soon afterwards honoured with an order to repair to the Queen's-house. On this occasion, His Majesty purchased some pictures of him, not indeed at a royal, but at a "gentleman's price:" a circumstance which assuredly proved serviceable to the reputation. The talents of the artist himself and the newspapers did the rest; as public curiosity was not a little excited by the accounts respecting a self-taught boy, "drawn out from a tin-mine in the county of Cornwall."

Success now smiled on the labours of Mr. Opie, and, as is usual in such cases, he changed his place of residence with his change of fortune. Having originally resided in a little court in the neighbourhood of Leicester-square, he removed first to a house in Great-Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, and then to Berner's-street, Oxford Road.

In 1786, he was known as an exhibitor at Somerset-House, soon after which he aspired to academical honours. He accordingly became, first an Academician Elect, and then a Royal Academician. For some little time he enjoyed the profit and reputation of a fashionable portrait-painter; and where strength, breadth, and character were demanded, his pencil was deservedly celebrated, in respect to the male figure. He is thought however to have been less fortunate in the personification of females, being either unwilling or unable to create those elegant fleeting, gaseous sprite-like modern ephemeral forms, partly encased in transparent drapery, and partly unveiling all their charms in the broad glare of day.

Our national vanity and national riches, however, induce us to render portrait-painting by far the most valuable in point of emolument in this country; and while personal and interested motives

continue to operate, this, by being the most lucrative branch of the art, will also become that most generally practised. For interesting beggars, a complete representation of age and misery coupled together in old men and old women; for ruffian robbers and midnight assassins, perhaps Opie had no equal among his contemporaries. He also was one of those artists, who were employed to embody the thoughts of our great dramatic bard, and he accordingly painted several pictures for the Shakespeare Gallery.*

When the Royal Institution was formed, it became necessary that an artist should be found out, who could deliver lectures on the subject of painting, and Mr. Opie was accordingly selected for that purpose. It must be fairly owned however, that nature had not rendered him eloquent; that he was destitute of those graces which are calculated to please a polite auditory, and that as a public orator he possessed no other qualification except the power of instructing those to whom he addressed himself.

No sooner did the professorship of painting in the Royal Academy become vacant, than Opie started as a candidate for the prize; he however resigned his claims in favour of Mr. Fuseli: but on the appointment of the latter to the office of keeper of the academy, he renewed his pretensions, and was elected without any difficulty. The lectures delivered by him at Somerset-House, rather added to, than detracted from, his reputation; and he is allowed to have been far more successful there, than in Albemarle-street.

In respect to the fleeting politics of the day, Mr. Opie took no part; but he was warmly attached to the popular principles of our constitution. Indeed, he was always known to be, and was always considered by

* We wish we could here present our readers with a catalogue of Mr. Opie's paintings, but we can only enumerate those that follow:

1. The death of David Rizzio; this appeared at the exhibition some years since, and excited considerable sensation; 2. The Murder of James I. king of Scotland; 3. The Presentation in the Temple; 4. Jephtha's Vow; 5. Arthur; 6. Juliet in the Garden; 7. Escape of Gil Blas; 8. Musidora; 9. An admirable beggar, now in possession of Dr. Wolcott.

In the exhibition of 1806, he had eight portraits; in that of 1807, six; in neither of these, appeared any other subject whatsoever.

his intimate friends, as a stickler for liberty. In respect to mental qualifications, he had improved himself greatly; and at his leisure hours, according to respectable authority,* acquired a knowledge of French, and also some notion of Latin and music. "The Life of Reynolds, published in Dr. Wolcott's edition of Pilkington's Dictionary," it is added, "was the first specimen of his literary abilities. In this he displayed a profound knowledge of the subject, a quick and powerful perception of distinctive character, and a mastery of language little to be expected from a youth who was supposed to have been destitute of learning. He next published a Letter in the Morning Chronicle, (since republished in "An Inquiry into the requisite Cultivation of the Art of Design in England)," in which he proposed a distinct plan for the formation of a National Gallery, tending at once to exalt the arts of this country, and immortalize its glories: to this he annexed his name, in consistence with the openness of character which at all times distinguished his actions."

No sooner did Mr. Opie perceive himself advancing in the road to fame and fortune, than he determined on marriage, as the means of adding to, and securing his felicity; but on this occasion he was miserably disappointed, for the female in question had not been many years a wife, when she encouraged a paramour, which led to its natural consequences—a separation, a law-suit, &c. &c. His second match was formed under more propitious circumstances: he saw, he admired, and became united to Miss Alderson of Norwich, a lady possessed of a fine taste for poetry, who survives him; but by neither of his wives has he left any children.

While enjoying great domestic happiness, and high reputation in his art, he was suddenly seized with a mortal disease which baffled all the skill of his physicians.† He expired on Thursday, April 9, 1807, in the forty-sixth year of his age; and as the symptoms of his disorder were of no ordinary kind, dissection ensued, when the lower portion of the spinal marrow and its investing membrane were found slightly inflamed, and the brain surcharged with blood.

The following character is the production of a man well acquainted with his merits:—John Opie, or rather Oppy, was

born in a very humble sphere, which denies that education necessary to the extension of intellect, and for giving brilliancy to talents. When taken from his obscurity, he exhibited no uncommon powers of mind; he possessed no literary treasure, and knew nothing of the art in which he afterwards grew conspicuous.

His form was rather slender than athletic, and his visage cast in one of the coarse moulds of nature; at the same time it must be allowed, that his eye partook of penetration.

His manners, however, in general were destitute of that urbanity which recommends a man to the favour of society; while his address was awkward and uncouth, his conversation abrupt, and totally a stranger to fluency: there was yet good sense in it, and an acuteness of observation that displayed more than an ordinary intellect.

He loved argument, and as though he had taken the late Dr. Johnson for his model, delighted in contradiction; but although he loved reputation, he seemed careless about it: nevertheless Fame came forth to meet him.

His funeral, of which the following short account may not prove wholly uninteresting, was conducted with a considerable degree of magnificence.

On Monday, April 21, 1807, the remains of the late John Opie, R. A. were removed from his house in Berners-street, to St. Paul's Cathedral. The procession which commenced at one o'clock was conducted in the following order:

Six mutes with black staves and harbands.

Nine horsemen two and two

A funeral banner of ostrich feathers, borne by a Mute.

The Hearse with the Body drawn by six horses, and crowned with ostrich feathers.

Three mourning-coaches, drawn by six horses each, with the

Earl of Carysfort,

Lord De Dunstanville,

Earl Stanhope,

Sir John Leicester,

Sir J. St. Aubin,

Mr. West. Mr. R. Smith.

Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Hopper, Mr. Favell, and Mr. Shee.

Twenty-seven mourning-coaches, drawn by two horses each, filled with eminent Artists, and the friends of the deceased.

The empty carriages

Of His Royal H. the Duke of Gloucester,

The Earl of Carysfort,

Earl Stanhope,

Lord de Dunstanville, &c.

The procession, on reaching Temple-Bar, was met by the city marshals, who preceded the funeral to St. Paul's.

3 N

On

* The Artist, No. VII., p. 13.

† Doctors Ash, Vaughan, and Mr. Carlisle, sent; and then Doctors Pitcairn and Baillie, attended him in conjunction.

On arriving there, the body was taken from the hearse and conveyed to the choir, the noblemen and baronets from the three first coaches supporting the pall.

When the funeral service was performed, the body was removed to the vault, and deposited near the remains of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

LITERARY CONFESSIONS OF VOLTAIRE.—*Concluded.*

[The *Soirée de Ferney*, printed at Paris in 1802, has not received an English dress. It appears to be the work of some French Boswell, who has been as successful in exhibiting Voltaire in conversation with his friends, as our Boswell has been, in the same respect with regard to his friend Johnson.

From this publication, which may be called Voltaire's Table Talk, have been selected such articles as cannot fail to be interesting to our readers.]

Friend. **W**HAT do you think of your History of Peter the Great? It proves, in my opinion, that you do not yet feel the effects of age.

Volt.—Many have thought that I flattered the Czar in it; and that is not to be wondered at, for my materials were furnished me from Russia. You take no notice of my translation of Ecclesiastes. It is no capital performance, but it is equal to Corneille's imitation of it. By the bye, my friends, I am now making my confessions, but do not enjoin me for penance to compose works of piety.

But come, let me sum up my confessions, according to rule. As I told you before, my first literary squabble was with Rousseau. I was much hurt by the contempt he shewed me; I made a furious attack, and I added to his mortifications.

The Abbé Desfontaines was likewise one of my enemies. I was a great means of delivering him from his confinement in the Bicêtre, though he merited imprisonment for life.

You remember my pleasantries upon Maupertuis. I lost my pension, my honours, and the gracious favour of Frederic the Great. I was obliged to quit Prussia. Maupertuis stood near Jupiter, and he opened the phial of his wrath, and the implacable Beaumelle—ah! his name rouses all my resentment—with what rage, with what fury did he burst upon me! He swore, in one of his letters, that he would follow me to the very jaws of hell; and that he would prosecute his malice with his last breath. His libels caused me to shed tears of

blood.—For goodness sake, my friends, do not expect I should pardon him.

All his Friends.—Oh! by all means, You must indeed pardon him.

Voltaire (briskly).—Then I do pardon him; and may he enjoy a long and happy life, and continue railing without molestation!

Ah, gracious heaven! what a host of enemies have I had to encounter with! I do not hate men of real learning, it is that cloud of insignificants that I despise: men who, without resolution or abilities to follow the mechanical occupations of their fathers, have taken up the more infamous, because more easy, employment of decrying the pursuits of others; obscure vermin, whose existence is only noticed by the mischief they are capable of doing; the Cerberus of literature, who snarl, snarl, and yelp, to gain a livelihood; manufacturers of lampoons, harlequin scribblers, literary parasites, compilers, editors, a swarm of infectious insects that—

Friend.—I must interrupt you in this violent declamation. Do you forget that these are satirists, and that all the satirists are your brethren? But do not rail at the journalists; there are many amongst them who are men of very respectable characters. If you are disposed to censure, rail at college pedants, who set up for critics; and say, if you please, by way of drawing a comparison, that an ass might compile a Literary Journal, if he could be taught to read and write.

Volt.—I thank you, my friend, you have furnished me with an excellent sarcasm, drawn from the conversation of the servants-hall, and I shall be sure to remember and make use of it upon a fitting occasion. But it is in vain that you recommend moderation to me, whilst I am surrounded by troops of envious poets, with budgets of lampoons; by coffee-house orators, perpetually declaiming scandal; by tale-bearers and retailers of scurrilous anecdotes and news, who go about spreading their lies abroad; by the presidents of tobacco-academies of wits, the gleaners from Monthly Journals; by learned idiots, who call themselves theologians, the spawn of convents, bloated with pride and meanness; by melancholy devotees, who hate all mankind, and think they serve God by it; by supercilious Jansenists, stupid fanatics, senseless visionaries who suppose themselves Pascals; deserters from monasteries, conventual fugitives, daring

and deceitful, fawning and treacherous, polite and plausible, who, disguised in the cloak of religion, wriggle themselves into families, become the confidants of the heads of them, enrich themselves with the spoils of unsuspecting credulity, and in return sow the seeds of discord, hatred, and confusion: monsters engendered in hell, and vomited forth on earth to be ministers of its vengeance—

Mad. Denys.—Mercy on us! my dear uncle, you frighten me! What a picture you have drawn!

Volt.—Could I but stop to finish it—But I must proceed with my confessions, and will not digress from them again. My enemies have declared that one half of my works are plagiarisms. My friends, I protest here, in presence of you all, that I am entirely clear from this charge. I have borrowed nothing from any known author; such, for example, as Corneille, Racine, Moliere, Boileau, and Quinault. Those whom I have imitated, may be named to Lucan, Arétin, and Bayle. In my literary pursuits I have derived very little assistance from friends.

Friend.—But the Encyclopædists!

Volt.—They are worthy men; they have always spoken well of me; they write to me, and I write to them; they—On my word, you have put me to a trial.

Friend.—And that embarrassment of yours requires a clear explanation. I see well, that policy alone—

Volt.—You have guessed it. I have no reasons for loving them: I have, however, my obligations to them. I fear them, and I esteem them.

Friend.—Why do you not love them?

Volt.—Because I am sure they do not love me.

Friend.—But what obligations have you to them?

Volt.—They have styled me, *that great man*; and they have chosen me president of their society. They have cried every where aloud, *Pfapho is a God*; they have assisted me in combatting pre-judices, in modelling our country, and in polishing the age, which we have nicknamed *philosophical*.

Friend.—Why do you fear the Encyclopædists?

Volt.—Because they rule the public mind despotically; and if I were to offend them, they would unsay all they had said in my favour. They would raise up prophets against me, and lower the estimation my works are in.

Friend.—But why do you esteem them so little?

Volt.—Because their philosophy is but quackery; because, like Socrates, they pretend to have their demons; because their works are mere trifles, and because they are exceedingly proud.

Friend.—Do you still hate M. Le-franc?

Volt.—My friend, I forgive him. But his poetry is grating to the ear, and his Memorial to the King is an awkward piece of pleasantry.

Friend.—And what do you say with respect to M. Freron.

Volt.—I forgive him too; but upon this condition, that he shall not write my epitaph.

Friend.—And with regard to the Abbé Trublet.

Volt.—I confess that I was in the wrong to quarrel with him. He is a good sort of man; and I willingly retract what I have said against him in that bitter caustic poem, which I have intitled *The Poor Devil*.

Friend.—And what have you to confess with respect to M. Gresset?

Volt.—I forgive him likewise: but I should wish, in the new edition of his works which is in preparation, he would strike out from his *Méchant* a few lines, which my enemies have applied to me.

Friend.—And as to Chaumeix?

Volt.—Oh fie!

Friend.—Why do you say so! Surely, you do not know that he is writing a book in your praise.

Volt.—He writes in my praise! I do not know how to credit that.

The same Friend.—But nothing is more true.

Volt.—Then I forgive him, on condition he never finishes it.

Friend.—And Father Hayer, and Father Berthier: what say you of them?

Volt.—That I forgive both of them.

Friend.—But will they forgive you? Come, you must write to every one that has been mentioned. Your letters must be submissive, and in the style of a christian; and you must beg pardon for any offence you have given. I see nothing more proper to be done, nor any thing you can do so diverting.

Volt.—What do you mean, my friend, by *diverting*? Do you look upon my confessions as a mere banter.

Friend.—But betwixt ourselves here, it is a laughable matter, and you do not declare every thing.

Volt.—That, my friend, is artifice. There is nothing more easy than to declare every thing, but we ought not to do every thing that is easy. But let us proceed with the letters, which it is recommended to me to write, for I am willing to write them. I will fend for thy secretary this instant, and dictate each of them. Let us begin with

M. Freron.

Sir, I am in a dying state, and I have been ordered to write to you as I now do. They say, you have cause of complaint against me: I know of none. They say again, I have reason to complain of you: do not believe a word of it. Forget the injuries I have done you, and I will buy your Journal. Do not print this letter in it. Pardon the shortness of this epistle, for I am straitened for time; and you know what it is to write in a hurry.

To M. Lefranc.

Sir, Let us be no longer enemies, and make ourselves laughing-stocks. Alas! we should not have been so, if you had never been admitted a member of the French Academy. I am given to understand, that you are employed about a poetical translation of Virgil's Georgics. But tell me, Sir, with all that genius which it must be owned you are possessed of, why you have always been a translator only?

To M. Gresset.

Sir, In spite of all I could do, I have ever honoured your virtues. I could only have wished you had been somewhat less admired, and somewhat less at your ease. Continue to be both happy and admired, retain the respect and friendship of all good men; impart your secret to all authors, and especially to that worthy good man Fréron, for he has a great many enemies.

To M. Chaumeix.

Sir, I am at a loss to thank you for your civilities. I have not yet seen the work you have written in my favour: fend it me, if you please; and let me know the price of the book.

To M. Trublet.

Sir, You can paste paper over the offensive passages in the Poor Devil. I have just finished reading your last work: you are to blame to say so much against poets; for, have a care, Sir, it is not paying a proper respect to the ashes of M. de la Motte.

To M. La Beaumelle.

Sir, It was with great difficulty that I was able to stifle my resentment against

you. I cannot say I have entirely got rid of it at this moment. The recollection of your former wicked devices made me—but I ought to look over it, and forgive you. You were very young at the time; Maupertuis was your adviser, and you wished to obtain a name by a quarrel with a man of celebrity. We were of different religions, too; and you hated me, perhaps, because I was a papist. Let us from henceforth be reconciled: do you seek for salvation in your faith, as I will in mine; and let us meet good friends in the other world.

I am tired of letter-writing, it fatigues me.

Mad. Denys.—I am surpris'd, uncle, that you have dictated no letter for the Fathers Hayer and Berthier.

Volt.—Oh! I am sure they will forgive me, without my writing to them for the purpose. You ought to be well satisfied with me, my friends: In truth, I have found no great difficulty in what I have been doing: there is nothing so easy as doing a good action.

A Friend.—And you have done many in the course of your life.

Volt.—Indeed, I have; churches I have rebuilt, Jansenists I have burlesqued, I have refined religion, wrote verses to the Pope, and collected alms for many poor poets. I have given France an epic poem; I have remonstrated against abuses, and some I have removed—as, for example, the stage-benches in our theatres.

I educate, at my own expence, the grand-niece of the celebrated Corneille, and do not make a boast of this act of generosity. I have acquired wealth, I have enjoyed affluence, and led a life of pleasure. I have made myself glorious; and I shall write to the last moment of my existence.—But it is high time to close my confessions, for to be tedious is to commit a sin.

This conversation held so long, that M. de Voltaire was exceedingly indisposed after it; inso much, that he appeared to have lost his speech. His friends got round him, and shewed him every mark of respect and attention; but they were not able to induce him to open his mouth. It was in vain that they represented the necessity of his delivering something memorable in his last moments, by way of *dying words*, after the example of other great philosophers: he still continued obstinately silent.

At length one of the company be-
thought himself of the following expedient:

dent: he whispered in Voltaire's ear, that several ambassadors from crowned heads were waiting in the anti-chamber, to deliver compliments to him from the kings their masters.

This information effectually roused the tick man, who, raising himself in his chair, cried out in an extacy of joy, "Shew them in—Let them come in, I say."

So sudden a recovery quite disconcerted the informant, who very imprudently

said, "Oh! it is nothing, Sir, but your lethargy!" This unlucky observation was very near proving fatal in reality: the philosopher of Ferney threw back his head, muttered some words indistinctly, and stretched out his legs, which appeared to stiffen as if he had actually given up the ghost. However, after a considerable time had elapsed, his friends were relieved from their anxiety, and M. de Voltaire gradually recovered the use of all his faculties.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

JAMES II.

JAMES the Second said he never knew a modest man make his way in a court. A Mr. Floyd, who was then in waiting, replied bluntly, "Pray, Sir, whose fault's that?" The King stood corrected, and was silent.

THOMAS BETTERTON.

Thomas Betterton, the Roscius of his time, who was in dramatic excellence what Purcell was in music, first appeared upon the stage in the reign of Charles the Second. "His portrait (says Granger) belongs to the reign of William the Third."

He died April 8th, 1710, and was buried in the cloister of Westminster Abbey. He is said to have been bred a bookseller; and, serving the Playhouses with books, was led to come upon the stage. See his character in the Tatler.

LILLY, THE GRAMMARIAN.

Peacham, in the Complete Gentleman (edit. 1622, p. 92.), says of Sir Thomas Moore, "In his younger yeeres there was ever a friendly and virtuous emulation for the palme of invention and poesie betwene William Lillie, the author of our Grammar, and him, as appeareth by their severall translations of many Greek epigrammes, and their invention tried upon one subject; notwithstanding, they lov'd and liv'd together as dearest friends. Lillie also was, beside, an excellent Latine poet, a singular Grecian; who, after he travelled all Greece over, and many parts of Europe beside, and lived some four or five years in the Isle of Rhodes, returned home, and by John Collet, Deane of Paule's, was elected Master of Paule's Schoole, which he had newly founded."

PEDANTRY OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

"It is a curious circumstance (says

Dr. Henry, in the part of his History relating to the fourteenth century), that not only treatises composed for the instruction of farmers and their servants, down to the swincherd, were written in Latin, but even the accompts of the expences and profits of farms and dairies were kept in that language."—Though the Latin, it must be confessed, is not of the most classical description, Bishop Kennet, in the Parochial Antiquities (p. 349), has exhibited an original account delivered to the Prior and Convent of Burester of all the gain and profit of one of their dairies in the seventh year of Henry the Fourth, 1406, wherein we have

"Pro uno Secedod empto, iind. Et pro uno Cart-sadel, uno colero cum uno pari tractuum emptis, xivd. Et pro altero colero cum albo corio empto, ivd. Et pro factura de Draugere per Walterum Carpenter de Langeton, iind. Et pro duobus capistris canabi cum Wippecord empt, iind. Et pro uno Dongecart empto de Symone Adam cum pertinentiis suis, xivd."

EXCOMMUNICATION.

The singular extent to which the sentence of the church in this respect was sometimes carried, is curiously exemplified in Blomefield's History of Norfolk (vol. I. p. 253, n.).

"Hugh de Albany, Earl of Arundel and Sussex, at the coronation of Eleanor, daughter of Hugh Earl of Provence, then married to King Henry the Third, deputed the Earl of Warren to serve his office of the botelry, he being incapacitated to serve that office himself, as being then excommunicated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, because, when the archbishop was hunting in the said Hugh's forest, in Sussex, he took away his dogs, the Archbishop claiming it as his

his right to hunt in any forest in England whenever he pleases, which matter was not then determined."

MERIC CASAUBON.

Annals of the Life of Meric Casaubon are among the manuscripts given by him to the library belonging to the Chapter of Canterbury.

THE JESUITS.

Monsieur de la Laude, in the second volume, p. 325, of his *Voyage d'un François en Italie* (published at Venice in eight volumes octavo, 1769), speaking of the Palazzo Ricardi at Florence, built by Cosmo the Great in 1430, writes thus:

"Un voyageur moderne dit, qu'il est de gtiquette à Florence, de dire aux étrangers en leur montrant le Palais Ricardi, & le Collège des Jesuites, qui est vis-à-vis, Voilà la Berceau des Lettres, & voici leur Tombeau: Je m'en suis informé de bien des personnes, & tout le monde m'a assuré n'avoir jamais ouï dire à Florence une pareille absurdité."

INDEXES TO BOOKS.

Taubman comparoit les livres sans Index, à des Magazins sans Clefs, et à des Boëtes d'Apoticaire sans Inscriptions. *Ducasiana*, vol. ii. p. 225, edit. 1738.

JOHN TIPTOFT, FIRST EARL OF WORCESTER.

He was the son of John, fourth Lord Tiptoft, and was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, 7 Hen. IV. 1406; and afterwards, 10 Hen. IV. 1409. He was made Lord Treasurer of England, and created Earl of Worcester by Henry VI. 1449. While he was Speaker, he signed and sealed the deed for entailing the crown, 7 Henry IV. "Nomine totius Communitatis."

THE NAMES AND SIGNATURES OF THE AUTHORS OF THE BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA.

△ Denotes the person to be a Clergyman.

△ C. Philip Morant, of Colchester.

E. Mr. Campbell, who lived near Exeter Change.

G. Mr. Oldys, of Gray's Inn.

H. Mr. Brougham, who dwelt in Holbourn.

△ R. Mr. Hinton, of Red lion-square, who was also the writer of Dr. Bentley's Life.

△ T. Mr. Broughton, of the Temple.

HENRY PEACHAM.

"A Dialogue between The Crosse in Cheap and Charing Crosse, by Ryhen Pameach," 4to.

This Dialogue was made by Henry

Peacham, author of the *Complete Gentleman*, who was reduced to poverty in his old age, and wrote penny pamphlets.

JEW IN ENGLAND.

Throsby, in the History of Leicester, in six pocket volumes, 1777, has preserved the following curious charter of Simon de Montefort, the first Earl of Leicester of that family, relating to the Jews:—

"Simon de Montefort, filius Comitæ Simonis de Montefort, Dominus Leicestrie, omnibus Christi fidelibus presentem paginam visuris vel auditoris Salutem in Domino. Noverit Universitas vestra me pro salute animæ meæ et antecessorum et successorum meorum concessisse, et presentem cartam meam confirmasse pro me et hæredibus meis in-perpetuum, Burgensibus meis Leicestrie, et eorum hæredibus, Quod nullus Judeus neque Judæa in tempore meo, sive in tempore alicujus hæredum meorum usque in finem nandi, infra libertatem villæ Leicestrie habitabit, neque manebit, nec residentiam obtinebit. Volo etiam & præcipio quod hæredes mei post me istam Libertatem integram et illasam Burgensibus prenomminatis observent, et in perpetuum warrantizent. In cujus rei Testimonium presentem Cartam Sigillo meo munivi. Hiis Testibus Dñs Almarico de Milton. Dñs Waltero de Aquila. Dñs Rogero Blundo, Capellano. Willielmo Basset. Willielmo de Miravall et aliis."

FORKS.

Voltaire says forks were in use in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries (*Hist. Générale*, vol. ii. edit. 1757, p. 169). Speaking of the manners and customs of those ages, he says, "Mussus, Ecrivain Lombard du quatorzième siècle, regarde comme un grand luxe, les Fourchettes, les Cuillères & les Tasses d'Argent."

That the use of them was a novelty in Queen Elizabeth's reign, is evident from this passage in the first part of Fynes Morison's Itinerary, p. 208, who, speaking of his bargain with the patron of the vessel which conveyed him from Venice toward Constantinople, says, "We agreed with the master himself, who for seven gold crowns by the month, paid by each of us, did courteously admit us to his table, and gave us good diet, serving each man with his knife, and spoon, and his *forke* (to hold the meat, while he cuts it, for they hold it ill manners that one should touch the meat with his hand), and with a glass or cup to drink in peculiar to himself."

EGGS.

In the works of Wicliffe and Chaucer, instead

instead of egg we find *ey*, *eye*, *aie*, and *ey*; and *eyren*, *ayren*, or *eyryn*, was the ancient plural. "A merchant at the North Foreland, in Kent, asked for *eggs*, and the good-wife answered that she could speake no Frenshe; another sayde, that he would have *eyren*, then the good-wife sayd that she understood him wel." (Caxton's *Virgil*, Lewis's *Life of Caxton*, p. 61.)

GUILLOTINE.

The guillotine, with the axe falling in a groove, occurs among the old prints engraved by Albert Durer, in the representation of the death of the son of Titus Manlius, dated 1553.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENCES IN THE TIME OF HENRY THE EIGHTH.

Among the more interesting entries in the Northumberland household book, 1512, we find the following, of servant's wages yearly:—

"First, every rokker in the nurcy, 20s.
Every chaplayn graduate, 5 marc.
Every chaplayn not graduate, 40s.
Every lawconer, if he be yeoman, 40s.
and if he be grome, 20s.
Every huntte, 20s.
Every footman, 40s. because of the much wervage of his stuffe with labour."

In another part of the same work the following prices are fixed for different articles, and more ordered not to be given:—

"Capons, 2d.
Pygges, 3d. or 4d. a pece.
Geysee the same.
Chekyns, one ob. a pece.
Henys, 2d.
Canys, 2d.
Plavers, 1d. a pece, or 1d. ob. at mooste.
Canys, 16d. a pece.
Hearonsewys, 12d.
Mailardes, 2d.
Teyles, 1d.
Woodcockes, } 1d. or 1d. ob. a-pece.
Sea gullies, }
Stawtes, 6 a peny.
Quaylles, 2d. a pece at mooste.
Suyppes, 3 a peny.
Petrygges, 2d. a pece, yf they be goode.
Redeshankes, 1d. ob. the pece.
Bytters, 12d. a pece, so they be goode.
Pesauntes, 12d.
Reys, 2d.
Kyzlewes, 12d.
Pacokes, 12d.
Wegions, 1d. ob.
Larkys, 12 for 2d.
Item. It is thought goode that all

manar of wyld fewyll be bought at the fyrst hand, where they be gottyn, and a cator to be upoynted for the same; for it is thought that the pulters of Hemmyng-burgh and Clyf hath the great advantage of my lord yerely of sellynge of canys and wyld fewyll."

SHIPS.

In our old poetry and romances we frequently read of ships superbly decorated. This was taken from real life. Froissart, speaking of the French fleet in 1337, prepared for the invasion of England under the reign of Richard the Second, says, that the ships were painted from top to bottom, glittering with gold. The ship of Lord Gay, of Tremoyll, was so sumptuously garnished that the painting and colours cost 2000 French franks, more than 222 pounds of English currency at that time (see Grafton's *Chron.* p. 364). At his second expedition into France, in 1417, King Henry the Fifth was in a ship whose sails were of purple silk, most richly embroidered with gold (*Speed's Chron.* b. ix. p. 636, edit. 1611). Many other instances might be brought from ancient miniatures and illuminations.

EPITAPH ON THE POET COLLINS, IN CHESTER CATHEDRAL.

He is represented in a bas-relief above, in a reclining posture, just recovered from a fit of phrenzy, and apparently seeking refuge from his misfortunes in the consolations of the Gospel, while his lyre, and one of the first of his poems, lie neglected on the ground. The bas-relief is by Flaxman: the epitaph by Mr. Hayley.

Ye who the merits of the dead revere,
Who hold misfortune sacred, genius dear,
Regard this tomb, where Collins' hapless
name
Solicits kindness with a double claim.
Tho' Nature gave him, and tho' Science
taught,
The fire of fancy, and the reach of thought,
Severely doom'd to Penury's extreme,
He pass'd in mad'ning gain life's feverish
dream;
While rays of genius only serv'd to shew
The thick'ning horror, and exalt his woe.
Ye walls that echo'd to his frantic moan,
Guard the due records of this grateful stone!
Strangers to him, enamour'd of his lays,
This fond memorial to his talents raise;
For this the ashes of a bard require,
Who, touch'd the tenderest notes of Pity's
lyre;
Who joined pure faith to strong poetic pow'rs,
Who, in reviving reason's lucid hours,
Sought on one Book his troubled mind to rest,
And rightly deem'd the Book of God the
best.

The

The three last lines allude to the anecdote related in Dr. Johnson's *Life of Collins*.

CHARTERS.

The ceremony of laying a knife or sword upon the altar was the usual mode of ratifying grants before the invention of seals; and it appears that it was not entirely laid aside afterwards. King Stephen's last charter to the nuns of Barking, in Essex, was executed at the monastery by the ceremony of laying his

knife upon the altar of the Virgin Mary and St. Ethelburgh. (See *Lysons' Environs of London*, vol. iii. p. 60).

CHESS.

In the *Matricularium Librariæ Monasterii Petriburgensis*, L. vii. (printed in Gunton, p. 195), are "*Versus de Ludo Scaccarum*." Robert Helcot, who lived anno 1349, wrote de ludo Scaccorum; but by Pitts it may seem that his books began in prose. "The *Matricularium* (says Gunton), was a very antient one."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

VERSES WRITTEN BY MISS BETTY FITT, (SISTER TO THE LATE EARL OF CHATHAM,) ABOUT THE YEAR 1750.

HAPPY the virgin state, each maid how blest,

'Till cruel love invades her tender breast!
I once was bless'd with all that heav'n could give,

And Pope and Shakespeare read from morn till eve;

For those I left th' embroider'd eldest son,
Tho' many courted, I ne'er heeded one;
Like not Amynta, but in Tasso's strain,
While Digby was my constant swain;
Intent alone my joys in books to find,—
And all my wishes an accomplish'd mind:
My wish arriv'd, and just when happy made,

Digby step'd in, and love must be obey'd!
Digby, so heav'n ordain'd, my bliss supreme,
My midday sentiment, my midnight dream!
Good humour, beauty, wit, and radiant youth,

With the too specious charm, secure in truth;

Conspir'd to make that hero all divine,
Conspir'd to make me wish that hero mine.
In notes more sweet than Philomela sings,
He said a thousand, look'd ten thousand things;

Gods! how he look'd, when to my ravish'd sight

My fate first shew'd him as the north-star bright;

Where'er he fix'd like that, or light as air,
He quits his love and seeks another fair!
E'en now regardless of my sense or charms,
He flies to Sally, happy Sally's arms!

Oh! aid me, Murray;* Call my wand'ring swain,

Thy tuneful tongue shall never call in vain;
Oh! hear me, Murray! pity, Murray move,
And plead the cause, the sweetest cause of love!

But farewell, hope; my once lov'd books adieu,

Avaunt philosophy and Murray too!—
Digby, dear Digby, weds this fatal night,
Pope, I deny, "whatever is, is right."

TRANSLATION OF A PETITE CHANSON.

QUE VOS YEUX.

WHAT mean those eyes, those lovely glances!

That look which thus my soul entrances?
If they speak true, you love me dearly,
But, Chloe, do they speak sincerely?

Say does the tongue of Chloe's heart
Prompt the soft language they impart?
If they are not Love's faithful mirror,
Unveil the dear enchanting error;
Nor let those flattering eyes convey,
What your heart never meant to say.

Leicester, March, 1807. W. G—.

THE BENIGHTED PEASANTS.

DARK was the night, and o'er the plain
The shrill blast echoed to the main,
Loud foaming from afar:
Deeply the distant thunder roll'd,
And light'ning quick each peal foretold,
'Mid elemental war.

O'er the bleak heath a peasant bled,
His faithful partner by his side,
An infant in her arms:
Quickly, with trembling step, she past,
While he, as tender looks he cast,
Thus quell'd her fond alarms.

Haste thee, Ermina, to our cot,
Where, all our present cares forgot,
Beside our cheerful fire,
Our sons shall welcome our return,
Nor shall in vain our bosoms burn
With every fond desire.

Nay, start not, love, 'tis but the wind,
That, rustling through some copse behind,
Shrill whistles o'er the plain;
While I am near, this faithful arm
Shall guard you from impending harm,
And chase away each pain.

* Earl of Mansfield.

Trust me, the weary way is past,
And into less'ning distance cast,
In ev'ry tow'ring hill;
Soon shall we reach our peaceful home,
And in the thought of joys to come,
Forget this transient ill.

I know 'tis not alone your harm,
But all a parent's fond alarm,
Swells your maternal breast;
Nay, my sweet infant, cease to cry,
To your fond mother nestle nigh,
And hush your cares to rest.

Though the bleak wind with envious haste
Impels us o'er the dreary waste,
And howls along the plain;
Ah, think on those who, 'mid this night,
Are helpless tost, with wild affright,
Upon the stormy main.

Think how each eye with horror dwells,
Where every wave destruction swells,
And raging winds controul;
While round the foaming surges rise,
And, mounting to the darken'd skies,
The threat'ning billows roll.

Methinks I see the vessel tost,
While to fond hope its inmates lost
Look round with wan despair;
It sinks, it sinks, to rise no more!
Its shatter'd wrecks deface the shore,
And wild shrieks rend the air!

Save them, oh save them, hand divine!
Unbounded pow'r o'er all is thine,
Oh save each sinking soul!
Oh guide them to the friendly shore,
Where stormy winds shall rage no more,
Nor ocean's billows roll!

Yet why that deeply-troubled look?
Why with such inward grief is shook
Your agitated frame?
These scenes of woe, of deep despair,
These shrieks that rend the frightened air,
To us are but a name.

Though storms may sweep the dreary heath,
No raging ocean threatens death
Amid the dark abyss;
Our woes will shortly disappear,
Comfort's bright rays will banish fear,
And sorrow yield to bliss.

Even now we reach the friendly wood,
Beneath whose shade our cot has stood,
The storms of many a year;
Revive, my love, our home is nigh,
Nor pain my heart with that deep sigh,
That anguish-speaking tear.

See our lov'd cot, whose lowly roof
No grating sounds of harsh reproof,
No discord ever knew!
Its humble walls, its pleasing shade,
Seen by the kindred virtues made,
For happiness and you.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 157.

Our chearful fire, that long'd for sight,
Already thro' the casement bright,
Shines from the blazing hearth;
Receive our thanks, oh Pow'r divine!
To thee our service we resign,
Direct our future path!

Clapham Common.

H. W. B.

DISAPPOINTMENT,

IMITATION OF MODERN POETRY.

NOT a breeze crisp'd the leaves of the
bow'r,

Not a murmur was heard through the air,
As with twilight approach'd the blest hour
Love had fix'd for a sight of my fair.

Expectation had flush'd ev'ry nerve,
While on tiptoe I listen'd around,
Not a soul could my glances observe,
Not a footstep was heard on the ground.

Ev'ry object now faded from sight,
While my thoughts were still fix'd on my
love,

O'er my fancy they beam'd such a light,
That I mark'd not the darkness above.

How my heart beat its cell in my breast,
As the form of a female I spied,
Till in rapture to feel myself blest,
I resolv'd for a moment to hide.

Then I heard how she eagerly sought,
To discover the nook where I lay,
Till I felt so transported, I thought,
Her desires were increas'd by delay.

Round the bow'r she repeatedly mov'd,
Like an angel that fancy creates,
When I rush'd and exclaim'd,—“My be-
lov'd!”

And it hoarsely replied “Supper waits.”

A. B. E.

ELEGY,

TO THE MEMORY OF MRS. MARY RUSSELL RICKMAN, OF BARCOMBE, SUSSEX; WHO DIED ON THE 28th OF APRIL, 1807; AGED 82 YEARS.

When Old Time led thee to thy end,
Goodness, and thee, fill'd up one monument.
Shakespeare.

SAY, in a world, where vice, and folly reign,
Where noise and falsehood drown the voice
of truth;

Where dire corruption seizes e'en the plain,
And spreading cities, poison age and youth.

Where wealth and riot, with unfeeling eye,
See want contiguous, lay bright merit low;
Hear unreliev'd of poverty the sigh;
Nor take from out their hoard, to lessen
woe:

Where war's wide wasting scourge with
ruthless ire,
Sweeps millions yearly from the face of day;
And leaves the groaning orphan, wife and
sire,

To penury, to grief, and tears, a prey:

30

Say,

Say, 'midst so much of error, and of wrong,
Shall we not bring each consolation forth;
Each bright exception take, to deck the song.
Each instance give of goodness, and of worth?

When the sad traveller pursues his way,
In storms and darkness, weary, sick at soul;

Shall we not point him out the friendly ray,
That gleams some comfort, 'mid the dreary whole?

Where Ouse's current laves the lovely scene;
In Barcombe's solitude, from towns afar;
With goodness unaffected, mind serene,
And of her little world the polar star;

Dwelt she, whose life devoted but to good,
Spread to the poor, and friendless, kind relief;

The wand'ring suppliant she ne'er withstood,
Or turn'd an inattentive ear to grief.

Full forty years in virtuous deeds alone,
Dispensing every blessing here she dwelt;
Affectionate and kind, she meekly shone;
Perform'd each duty, and spoke all she felt.

O ye! who waste your stores in joyless state,
O ye! who hoards on hoards are heaping high;

Blush, as ye pass her charitable gate,
And learn of her to live, of her to die.

Console that such there are, while thus the bard,
Exulting pictures Rickman's virtuous days;
No venal motive calls forth his regard,
For ne'er on him shone her benignant rays.

I see the sad procession moving slow,
And crowds in tears its solemn course attend;

Exclaiming, as their heart-felt sorrows flow,
'There goes the sufferer's, there the poor man's friend!

Take comfort, mourners! brief is mortal life;
A little hour is only granted here;
O! lead it void of error, wrongs, and strife,
Lead it, like her, whose death extorts the tear.

Take comfort, mourners! full of years she fell,
Devoted to benevolence and truth;
Of all her virtues, all her goodness tell,
To cheer the aged, and instruct the youth.

And when the heart is sick, and all is drear,
To bear you up amid a world of woe,
Let such examples, through the gloom appear,
Nor miss the roses, 'mong the thorns that grow.

C110.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. WILLIAM HANCE'S (TOOLEY STREET,) for a Method of rendering Beaver and other Hats Water-proof.

WE are directed by this invention to take a thin shell, made of wool, hair, and fine beaver, to form the crown of the hat, and another shell or plate, of the same materials, for the brim. These parts are to be dyed black, and finished without glue or other stiffening, in order that they may not be injured by the rain, which in other beaver hats, after being exposed to a heavy shower of rain, draws out the glue, which sticks down the nap, and makes it appear old and greasy. The shell may be made in one piece only, in the shape of the hat, blocked deep enough to admit of the brim being cut from the crown. The under side of the shell and the inside of the crown must then be made water-proof by first laying on a coat of size or thin paste, strong enough to bear a coat of copal-varnish; and when thoroughly dry, another coat of boiled linseed-oil. When dry, the crown must be put on a block, and a willow or cotton body or shape, wove on purpose, put into the

inside of the crown, and cemented in. When dry it must be finished with a hot iron, and the crown is done. The brim must in like manner be cemented to a substance or body made with willow or other fit material, sufficiently thick to make the inside of the brim. The brim and body are now to be pressed together, after which, the underside of the brim may be covered with another shell of beaver or silk slag. The crown and brim are to be sewed together: the edge of the brim must be oiled and varnished with copal-varnish and boiled linseed-oil, to prevent any rain getting in. The cement used for sticking the parts together may be made with one pound of gum senegal, one pound of starch, one pound of glue, and one ounce of bees-wax, boiled in about one quart of water. Hats made in this way require only to be wiped dry after being exposed to the heaviest rain.

MR. RALPH WALKER'S (BLACKWALL,) for a Mode of making Ropes and Cordage.

Mr. Walker's invention is applicable to the making of ropes and cordage of every

every dimension or size, from a small line to the largest cable. The machinery made use of in this business does not admit of a description without the aid of plates. By the mode adopted the yarns are all laid so as to be made to bear an equal proportion of the strain in the strand and rope, and the strands are laid uniformly in the rope; and each strand and rope receives throughout an equal degree of twist, by which the rope is rendered stronger than it would otherwise be, and of an uniform degree of strength throughout: the same is either wholly done by one machine and operation, or separately by different machines and operations.

DR. CAREY'S (ISLINGTON,) *for an Invention of various Contrivances for preventing or checking Fires, &c.*

Dr. Carey has in his specification shown the applicability of his invention to various purposes, as will be seen by our present brief description. He supposes, first, a cistern to be placed in the upper part of a building to contain water, either that which falls in rain, or which may be thrown up by means of a pump. From this cistern a pipe is to be conducted into a room, which terminates in a cock near the ceiling. The plug of the cock is to be furnished with a projecting cross bar, to one end of which is attached a weight sufficient to turn the plug, and keep the cock open, when it is not prevented by any other force, the cock being placed side ways, as the ball cock of a common cistern, and the weight acting as the ball in its descent. To the other end of the bar let a cord be attached, which being drawn tight and made fast below will keep the cock shut. This cord at night is to be fastened to a ring in the floor, so that if the fire burn any part of it, the weight may fall, and set the cock running. Ring-weights may be used instead of rings fastened to the floor; these may be moved in the day time to a convenient place. From one pipe several branches and cocks may be conducted to different parts of the room, so that, wherever the fire breaks out, it may burn a cord and set a cock running. To scatter the water, each cock may terminate in a large rose: or instead of several roses, one large shallow vessel may be used nearly equal in size to the ceiling, with a slight descent toward the centre, and full of holes; which vessel is to receive the water from all the cocks.

The weight fastened to the bar of the cock may be connected with an alarm, which shall be set off by the fall of the weight, and give notice of the fire.

The second thing noticed by the patentee is a Chimney Shower-bath upon the same principle of a pipe proceeding from a cistern, with cross bar, &c. When a chimney is on fire, the cock is to be opened by means of a wire, and kept open till the fire is extinguished. It is obvious that the same cistern will answer for both these purposes.

Dr. Carey next describes a Chimney-Stopper, which, by excluding the air will as effectually extinguish a fire in the chimney as water. This stopper is to be made of metal or wood, in a single piece or in several parts; and it may be ornamented so as to serve for a chimney-board or fire-screen.

The fourth part of this invention is a Damper Gridiron, with round, semicircular, triangular, square, or rhombic bars, placed in contact with each other or nearly so: the semicircular bars having the flat side down; the triangular resting on the base; the rhombic having the acute angles above and below, and the square being placed either side to side, or angle to angle. This gridiron is to be furnished with a pan in front, to receive the fat, in the same form as the pan attached to hollow or concave-barred gridirons. The advantages of this gridiron above others is that the meat cannot be smoked or singed, however full the fire may be of smoke or blaze; and the fat flowing into the pan, there is no danger of setting fire to the chimney.

Fifthly, a Lock-lantern for Stables, Nurseries, &c. The lantern is covered with wire, and its peculiar advantage consists in the mode of fastening to prevent children and servants from getting access to the light.

Sixthly, a Fire-cloak or Gown, to protect the wearer from external fire, or extinguish fire in the wearer's clothes. It may be manufactured of any substance not very liable to catch fire, such as leather, silk, calimanco, &c. and lined with the same. Between the inside and outside there should be a stuffing of wool or hair.

Seventhly, a Soot-trap for Chimneys. For this purpose the chimney is to be fitted a few inches above the fire-place with a stone slab, or metal plate, leaving in it a hole for the smoke to ascend. To this hole is to be fitted a moveable

tube or box, the upper end of which is open, and the lower end grated with iron bars, or with a bottom perforated with numerous holes. In this box is to be placed coarse gravel, pebbles, &c. which will leave a passage for the smoke, as a sort of strainer. The smoke passing through this strainer, and depositing part of its soot, the strainer must be occasionally removed to be cleansed.

Eighthly, a Soot-trap Stove is described by the Doctor upon the same principles. The advantage of which, we are told, if properly managed, will so far diminish the collection of soot in chimneys, that they will very seldom require to be swept: the danger of fire in a chimney thus constructed will be nearly done away, and the smoking of chimneys in many cases prevented.

Ninthly, a Chimney Water-trough is intended to produce the same desirable effects. The chimney being stopped as before; from the back edge of the plate or slab, let a ledge descend a few inches, under which a metal trough is to be placed so as to fit the breadth of the chimney, and to present an opening of two or more inches in front and rear of the descending ledge. The lower edge of the ledge is to be exactly horizontal, to form a parallel line with the water in the trough, and it is to descend so low, that if the trough were filled with water, the liquid would entirely stop the passage.

The trough is to be supplied with water from a reservoir by means of a ball cock, and it is to be emptied, when necessary, through a pipe and cock placed at the bottom for the purpose.

Tenthly, a Chimney-damper, consisting of a double hair or woollen cloth large enough to cover and close the opening of the chimney, and which is to be applied wet, in case the chimney is on fire.

The last things described by the patentee are a Water Candlestick and Candle. A pan, basin, &c. of six or more inches deep is to be furnished with a socket, the top of which is at least half an inch lower than the margin of the pan, and the diameter of its bore proportioned to the size of the candle intended to be used. The socket to have one or more holes near the bottom to let the water pass freely. Let water be poured into the pan until it rise about an eighth or quarter of an inch above the top of the socket; and the candle is to be thicker in proportion to the wick than common candles.

Such are the outlines of the specification before us: some of the principles contained in it certainly have not that sort of claim to novelty as to give Dr. Carey an exclusive title to the use of them, and we doubt very much as to the utility and practicability of others.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL:

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

•• *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

AMONG the means which have, in the highest degree, contributed to give effect and currency to the improvements and discoveries in MODERN HUSBANDRY, may be mentioned the establishment of the Board of Agriculture, and of the Societies which flourish in every enlightened district of the empire, and the publication and diffusion of their Reports and Proceedings. The Board of Agriculture in particular distinguished itself at an early period of its existence, by causing surveys to be made of every county, in which the state of its husbandry,

its produce, soil, and general industry were to be described—it circulated these surveys in the manner of proof-sheets for correction; and it is now employed in preparing, under able editors, corrected editions and improved surveys, and in laying them before the public, with all the dispatch which is consonant with accuracy. These improved and corrected County Surveys, as published by the Board of Agriculture, may perhaps be compared with the famous Domesday Survey of the Norman conqueror, as far as the enlightened views and superior policy

any of our own times can be compared with the imperfect conceptions of a dark age. Doubtless this great undertaking will continue to be justly appreciated, and will become the Domesday Book of distant ages, conferring distinction on the reign of George the Third; and transmitting all the past experience of husbandmen in every kind of soil, and under every variety of circumstance, for their warning and example. Every British subject is interested in knowing the progress which the Board of Agriculture has made in this grand work, and we have subjoined a list of the corrected Surveys which have already been published, and have annexed the names of their respective editors.

Argyle, by Dr. Smith.

Clydesdale, by John Naismith, Esq.

East-Lothian, by R. Somerville, Esq.

Essex, by Arthur Young, Esq.

Fife, by Dr. Thomson.

Gloucestershire, by Mr. Rudge.

Hertfordshire, by Arthur Young, Esq.

Herefordshire, by John Dancumb, Esq.

Kent, by John Boys, Esq.

Lancaster, by John Holt, Esq.

Lincolnshire, by Arthur Young, Esq.

Middlesex, by John Middleton, Esq.

Mid-Lothian, by George Robertson, Esq.

Norfolk, by Nathaniel Kent, Esq.

Norfolk, by Arthur Young, Esq.

Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, by Messrs. Bailly, Culley, and Pringle.

Nottinghamshire, by Robert Lowe, Esq.

Perth, by Dr. Robertson.

Roxburgh and Selkirk, by Dr. Douglas.

Salop, by Mr. Plymley.

Somersetshire, by John Billingsley, Esq.

Staffordshire, by W. Pitt, Esq.

Suffolk, by Arthur Young, Esq.

Yorkshire (the West Riding), by Robert Browne, Esq.

Yorkshire, (the North Riding), by John Tuke, Esq.

Other Surveys will follow, at the rate of six or eight per annum. Essex by Mr. Young, and Gloucestershire by Mr. Rudge, have been published within these few days; and Inverness-shire and Devonshire are in the press. We are happy to observe, that several of them have already arrived at second editions, and indeed as such a practical and useful work, either entirely, or separately as relating to particular counties, addresses itself to the curiosity, the self-interest, and the patriotism of every Englishman; it ought to constitute a permanent feature of every Englishman's library.

We congratulate the public on a re-

cent event of much consequence to Literature, and to the comforts of its unsuccessful or imprudent votaries: we refer to the substantial bequest which has been made to the Society called THE LITERARY FUND, by the late THOMAS NEWTON, Esq. a gentleman allied to the family of the great philosopher, in whose life-time he was born. Besides appointing the Society his residuary legatee, from which a considerable surplus may be expected; he has left to it in direct legacies:

2000*l.* 3 per cent. consols,

2000*l.* 3 per cent. reduced, and

2100*l.* 4 per cents.

By this fortunate event the Society is placed on a permanent foundation, and with the aid which it receives from its annual subscriptions, and the munificent donations made to it by liberal and opulent individuals, there is reason to hope that it may render essential services to the cause of literature and science. In every public reference to this meritorious establishment, it is impossible to avoid noticing the persevering exertions of Mr. DAVID WILLIAMS, who was the founder, and we believe the original projector of the Society, and who has for many years fostered it with parental assiduity, by filling the office of its secretary.

MR. PARK, the antiquary, who has lately gratified the literary world with his extended edition of Lord Orford's Royal and Noble Authors, has been engaged also in preparing for publication, a new edition of the Harleian Miscellany, the first Volume of which is soon expected to appear. This valuable repository of curious tracts and historical documents, which has of late years become exceedingly rare, will in the new edition receive considerable augmentation: the Harleian Manuscripts deposited in the British Museum, having furnished sufficient materials, it is thought, for the formation of two supplemental volumes to those formerly collected by Mr. Oldys.

The Board of Ordnance have determined to supply the Royal Observatory of Greenwich with a new set of Instruments.

MR. RAYMOND, to whom the public are obliged for the interesting account of the Life of Dermoddy, is preparing for publication, a complete edition of the Works of that unfortunate Poet, under the appropriate title of the Harp of Erin.

M. CHAPTAL, who lately resigned the office

office of Secretary of State for the Home Department, in the French Government, for the avowed purpose of devoting himself exclusively to science, has just completed a capital work, on the Application of Chemistry to the Arts. A Translation has been undertaken in London, and will appear in the course of the month of June.

Dr. MAYO, Dr. STANGER, and Mr. RAMSDEN, have reported to the Committee of the FORDLING HOSPITAL, that twenty-one of the children who were vaccinated on the 10th of April, 1801, and inoculated with Small-pox matter on the 9th of August, 1802, and again on the 13th of November, 1804, were re-inoculated with Small-pox matter, on the 23d. of February, 1807, without any consequence, except slight inflammation of the inoculated part, in a few instances; and in these cases a small pustule on the part where the matter was inserted.

A Classical Collection of Sonnets, made by Mr. CAPEL LOFFT will speedily appear under the title of *Laurana*.

Mr. NICHOLSON, to whose scientific labours this country is under so many obligations, has undertaken an entirely new Chemical Dictionary, to be printed in one large volume octavo; and it is in such forwardness, that its publication may be expected in three or four months.

Dr. ADAMS, physician to the Small-Pox-Hospital, will publish in a few days, a Popular View of the present State of Knowledge in the Practice of Vaccine Inoculation.

The Grammar of Philosophy, on the approved plan of Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography, and Robinson's Grammar of History, may be expected to appear before Mid-summer.

An Exposition of the Historical Books of the New Testament, with Reflections subjoined to each Section, by the late Rev. TIMOTHY KENRICK, will appear in the course of the summer. It will form three volumes in royal 8vo.

A Palestine Association has lately been formed, on the plan of the African Society; the object of which is to promote the ends of learning, in forwarding and assisting discoveries in the interior of Syria and Palestine. The following are the various subjects to which the attention of the travellers, selected by the committee, to be sent into Syria, and other regions of the east at the expense of the Association, is to be directed:—

1.—Astronomical observations to a certain

the situations of the most remarkable places.

2.—Ranges and heights of mountains.

3.—Breadth and depth of rivers, with their courses, fords, and bridges: wells and fountains; whether of sweet, salt, or brackish water.

4.—Times and extent of inundations.

5.—Every other observation relative to the geography and topography of Palestine, which may be of use in the formation of a more accurate map of the country than has hitherto appeared.

6.—Process of agriculture in all parts.

7.—To compose a meteorological journal according to a form prepared for the purpose in England, and in which shall be comprised an accurate statement of the winds and temperature for the whole year, mentioning the place, time, and exposure.

8.—A list of the natural productions of Palestine, with a description of the soil and situation of those that are more rare; particular attention to be paid to the culture and use of the date and the palm trees.

9.—To observe the uses, of any kind whatever, the other botanical productions of the country are applied; whether these uses are publicly known or kept secret in particular families, and what is their medicinal or chemical value.

10.—To detect the errors of former travellers.

11.—To make accurate drawings of the implements of masonry, carpenter's work, and other handicrafts.

12.—Substance and quantity of food consumed in the families of the inhabitants in different situations in life.

13.—Whence the neighbourhood of Jerusalem is supplied with fuel and timber for building.

14.—To endeavour to trace the progress of the Israelites under Moses and Joshua in their operations against the possessors of the Promised Land; and the subsequent distribution of the tribes; verifying characteristic epithets given to the several counties mentioned in the Scriptures, and to continue the same observations throughout the whole of Palestine with reference to the latter periods of the Jewish history.

15.—To write in Arabic and English characters the name of every town, village, river, mountain, &c. by which the traveller may pass; and to observe the greatest accuracy in marking down their respective bearings, and their distances, in computed miles, and in hours.

16.—The strictest attention must be paid to the draughts, plans, and sketches of the country; and drawings will be made of those buildings which appear to be of importance from their undoubted antiquity, or architectural peculiarities.

17.—It would be extremely desirable to form

from an ample collection of inscriptions, manuscripts, and medals, and other valuable monuments of antiquity, whether Hebrew, Phœnician, Greek, or Roman.

18.—Estimate of the present population of Palestine, with details of the manners and customs of the inhabitants.

19.—Vestiges of ancient cultivation in parts of the country now desolate and unproductive.

20.—Weights; and measures of time, distance, and capacity.

21.—The present modes of dividing the year and day, in use among the Arabs, Turks, Christians of each denomination, and Jews: as well as the state of trade and manufactures within the limits of Palestine, and its vicinity.

A variety of other subjects of inquiry of a more particular and detailed nature cannot fail to suggest themselves to the committee, when they are preparing their instructions for their travellers.

The following is a list of the members of the committee appointed by the association:

A. Hamilton, D. D. F. R. S. V. P. A. President.

Earl of Aberdeen, Treasurer.

William Hamilton, Esq. F. S. A. Secretary.

George Browne, Esq.

Rev. W. Cockburn.

J. Spencer Smith, Esq. LL. D. F. R. S. F. S. A.

Mr. BYERLEY's Translation of Machiavel's Prince, is in the press, and will be printed in an elegant octavo volume, embellished with a head of Machiavel.

The same gentleman's Translation of Don Quixote, which has been finished these two years, will be immediately put to press, and appear in six elegant cabinet volumes, embellished with engravings.

Mr. DIBDIN, the celebrated composer, proposes to publish a new periodical work, consisting of a series of short and simple Essays and Songs; calculated in their general operation, progressively to assist the musical education of young ladies at boarding schools, called the Musical Mentor; or, St. Cecilia at School.

An Essay on the Authenticity and Antiquity of the Poems of Ossian, in which the objections of Mr. Malcolm Laing, are particularly considered and refuted, are preparing for publication, by PATRICK GRAHAM, D. D. minister of Aberfoyle.

Mr. WILLIAM SPENCE, F. L. S. has in the press a work, entitled Britain Independent of Commerce. The object of this publication is to show, in opposition to the commonly received doctrines,

that this country does not gain any accession of riches from her trade; that her wealth, her prosperity, and her power, are wholly derived from resources inherent in herself; and consequently that we have no reason to be alarmed, although our enemies should succeed in their attempts to exclude us from commerce with every part of the globe.

A new Spanish and English Grammar is announced by Mr. THOMAS PLANCHAIS.

The first number of the Transactions of the Entomological Society of London, is expected to make its appearance early in June.

Mr. BREWSTER, of Edinburgh, has invented a new Astrometer, for finding the rising and setting of the stars and planets, and their position in the heavens, which is said to be more simple in its construction, and more extensive in its application, than any before invented. The use of this instrument is thus described: To find the name of any particular star that is observed in the heavens, place the astrometer due north and south, and when the star is near the horizon, shift the moveable index till the two sights point to the star. The side of the index will then point out, on the exterior circle, the star's amplitude. With this amplitude enter the third scale from the centre, and find the declination of the star in the second circle. Shift the moveable horary circle, till the time at which the observation is made, be opposite the star's declination; and the index will point to the time at which it passes the meridian. The difference between the time of the stars southing, and twelve o'clock at noon, converted into degrees of the equator, and added to the right ascension if the star comes to the meridian after the sun, but subtracted from it if the star souths before the sun, will give the right ascension of the star. With the right ascensions and declinations thus found, enter a table of the right ascensions and declinations of the principal fixed stars, and you will discover the name of the star which corresponds with these numbers. The astrometer may be employed in the solution of various other problems.

Dr. THORNTON has laid before the public two new cases, in which the oxygen gas has performed striking cures in asthma. The subject of one of these was, Mr. Williams, who had been afflicted in the most alarming manner for several years, but who, by inhaling the oxygen gas,

gas, aided with tonic medicines, was perfectly cured in a few weeks. Mr. Williams has now been free from asthma upwards of two years, which he ascribes entirely to the pneumatic medicine.

Mr. TAUNTON, surgeon to the City and Finsbury Dispensaries, has again appealed to the public upon the necessity of establishing a fund, to be connected with charitable institutions, for the relief of the ruptured poor. He contends, that nearly one-tenth part of mankind are afflicted with hernia: of course the prevention of an evil attendant upon this calamity, is of the utmost importance. The distressing scenes which he is called on frequently to witness, and which he has described very pathetically, might, he says, generally be prevented by a proper bandage or truss, applied in the beginning of the disease, and continued with care. This might be accomplished at a small expence, compared with the good that would accrue to society; it would even be a saving to the community at large, by the prevention of accidents which always tend to increase the parochial rates.

Dr. OLBERS has written to Dr. Young, foreign secretary to the Royal Society, announcing his discovery of another new planet, on the 29th and 30th of March last. This planet, which he calls Vesta, is apparently about the size of a star, of the 5th or 6th magnitude, and was first seen in Virgo. On the 29th of March, at 8^h 21^m, mean time 184° 8': N. declination 11° 47'; on the 30th at 12^h 33^m mean time 189° 52': N. declination, 11° 54'. It has since been seen by Mr. GROOMBRIDGE, at his observatory on Blackheath, who says, it appears like a star of the sixth magnitude, of a dusky colour, similar in appearance to the Herschel.

In the Duke of BUTCLEUGH's Collection, there has lately been found a curious manuscript of the Statutes of the orders of the Garter and Bath, with various old drawings; among the latter are portraits of Richard III. and of Anne, his queen. These drawings prove to be the originals from which the late Lord Orford's outlines were taken, as represented in his "Historic Doubts."

Mr. GEORGE FIELD has invented an improved Stove for heating rooms, or drying various articles, which unites the various advantages of heating, boiling, steaming, evaporating, drying, ventilating, &c. The height of the stove is

about five feet and an half; its diameter two and a half, and that of the flues four inches. The external part is constructed of brick, and the internal parts of thin Ryegate or fire-stone, except the top of the fire-place, which is a plate of cast-iron. This stove might be adapted to the drying of malt and hops, perhaps of herbs, corn, and seeds, generally. It might also be accommodated to the purposes of sugar-bakers, connected with the great fires employed for their boilers.

Dr. PARRY has laid before the Bath Society, some account of his improved sheep by Spanish mixture, in a series of propositions which he demonstrated by specimens exhibited before the society. Dr. Parry in his experiments employed Herefordshire ewes, and the rams employed for the original crosses were Merinos. (1.) The first proposition is, that the wool of the fourth cross of this breed is fully equal in fineness to that of the male parent stock in England. (2.) By breeding from select Merino-Ryeland rams and ewes of this stock, sheep may be obtained, the fleeces of which are superior both to those of the cross-bred parents, and of course to those of the original progenitors of the pure Merino blood in England. (3.) From mixed rams of this breed, sheep may be obtained, having wool at least equal in fineness to the best that can be procured from Spain. (4.) Wool from sheep of a proper modification of Merino and Ryeland, will make cloth equal to that from the Spanish wool imported into this country. (5.) The proportion of fine wool in the fleeces of the cross breed, is equal, if not superior, to that of the best Spanish piles, and it is more profitable in the manufacture than the best Spanish. (6.) The lamb's wool of the Merino-Ryeland breed, will make finer cloth than the best of that of the pure Merino breed. (7.) Should long wool of this degree of fineness be wanted for shawls, &c. this can be effected by allowing the fleece to remain on the animal unshorn two years. (8.) This stock is already much improved as to the form of the carcass, compared with the Merinos originally imported.

Mr. THELWALL is about to commence, at his Institution for the Cultivation of English Oratory, and Cure of Impediments, in Bedford-Place, a Course of Six Lectures, particularly addressed to the junior Members of the New Parliament, on the objects and genuine characteristics

ties of senatorial and popular eloquence, the causes of the present declining state of oratory and popular talent, and the means of improving our national education. The lectures will commence on the evening of Monday, June 8th, and will be continued on Monday evenings only. They will be illustrated by oratorical recitations, extemporary declamations, and critical sketches of several of the most celebrated statesmen and parliamentary orators of the preceding generation; including Lords Chatlam, Mansfield, Camden, Ashburton, Mr. Grenville, Charles Townshend, Pitt, Burke, Fox, &c. Mr. Thelwall also proffers his private instructions to young senators, desirous of improving their oratorical talents; and offers to superintend a select number of pupils from the colleges and public schools, during the approaching recess.

SWEDEN.

A Swedish naturalist has discovered the smallest animal of the order of mammalia that has been yet seen: he calls this animal *sorex caniculatus*; it is a kind of earth-mouse.

DENMARK.

Much has of late years been done in Denmark for the education of the poor. A law, respecting the establishment of country schools, which was promulgated in October last year, seems to crown the honourable endeavours of the Danish government towards this important object. Schools for the peasants and the poor have long been established throughout the country; but partly they were too few; partly the school-masters were not sufficiently paid, and therefore mostly compelled to seek a livelihood by other employments. The present law directs that the country shall be divided into school-districts, in each of which there is to be a school, and no district must be larger than the children may, as to the distance, without inconvenience attend the school. A decent income, with free house, is appointed for the masters; and all parents are compelled to send their children regularly to school after the age of seven years. The children are divided according to their age and proficiency into different classes, which are to attend the school at different times of the day and the week, so that no child is taken away from its parents more than a part of the day. Instruction is to be given in reading, writing, arithmetic, and religion, and to those who have capacity and inclination

MONTHLY MAG. No. 157.

for it, in the history and geography of their country. None are to be dismissed from school before they can read both print and plain writing, and give a rational account of the principles of christianity. These regulations are, for the first, limited to the islands of Zealand, Funen, Coland, and Galster; but after they have been tried, they will, no doubt, perhaps with some alterations and improvements, be extended to all the rest of Denmark.

The Supreme Court of Justice at Copenhagen, has laid before the King an account of all criminals in the Danish dominions, (including Iceland and the Indian colonies,) on whom sentence has been passed in the year 1806; in which it is stated that two hundred and five criminals, eighteen of whom were foreigners, were in that year sentenced to corporeal punishment, five for murder, eight for other capital crimes, seven for forgery, the rest for inferior offences, and that the number of criminals bears a proportion to the whole population of the kingdom and colonies, as one to ten thousand.

A. Gross, a furrier of Copenhagen, has invented a method of making black hats of seal-skin, and has obtained a royal patent, which entitles him to the sole fabrication of that article for three years.

An official paper of Copenhagen, gives an account of the state of the Danish colonies in Greenland for the year 1804; from which it appears that there were in that year caught forty-seven whales, five thousand one hundred seals, six bears, and two hundred and ninety unicorns. Seven ships were employed in the trade, and exported goods to the amount of sixty-nine thousand one hundred and five rix dollars, of which were provisions for twenty-five thousand three hundred and forty-five rix dollars. The total population of all the colonies was, as far as could be ascertained up to June 1805, six thousand and forty-six persons, which is an increase of one hundred and eighty-one since the year 1802. It is much complained of that nothing could till that time be done in the inoculation of the cow-pock, because the matter sent from Copenhagen had been found ineffective.

GERMANY.

Dr. SCHROETER, from a variety of observations made at Lilienthal, has reason to believe that the planet discovered by Dr. Olbers, some time back, and called by his name, is about the size of the moon; that the Piazzi is about three-fourths of the size of the Olbers; and the

3P

Harding

Harding rather more than half: that the atmosphere of Piazzi is nearly fifteen times denser than that of the earth: that the atmosphere of Olbers is about ten times denser than that of the earth: and that the atmosphere of Harding is nearly equal to our own. But he adds, that there is still reason to suppose its atmosphere denser than that of any of the earlier-discovered planets, from the changes in the appearances of its light.

FRANCE.

M. DE LALANDE, to whose scientific labours this Magazine has been so frequently indebted, died at Paris on the 7th of April, aged 75. By his will he ordered his body to be dissected, and the skeleton to be placed in the Museum of Natural History. His relations, however, regardless of the injunction, caused him to be interred a few days after his death. His funeral was attended by the members of the National Institute.

The class of sciences in the French National Institute, has just published the first volume of *Memoirs* presented to it by learned foreigners, and vol. ii. of its own *Memoirs*. It has also published the first volume of *The Meridian of Dunkirk*, being the basis of the metric-decimal system: this work will contain all the observations and methods of calculation, which have fixed the fundamental principles of the metrical system, the metre and the kilogramme.

Mr. HAUSMAN has given an account of the manner in which the solution of indigo is prepared by means of an alkaline solution of red arsenic, for the use of calico printers. He merely makes a caustic alkaline solution of red arsenic, to which he adds, while it is in a boiling state, a sufficient quantity of indigo bruised, in order to obtain a very deep shade, which may be rendered more or

less intense, by diluting the solution of indigo with a weak ley of caustic potash.

M. VEAU DE LAUNAY, in a letter to M. De Lametherie, says, he has frequently repeated the experiments made by Messrs. Pacchiani and Brugnatelli, relative to the formation of the muriatic acid, and always with success, that is with the formation of the muriatic acid at the zinc pile, in a manner more or less perceptible.

Messrs. BIOT and ARRAGO have finished a grand work upon the affinities between the different gases and light.

ITALY.

M. PIAZZI at Palermo, and M. CALLANDELLI at Rome, have recently made observations on several stars, from which it appears that some of the stars give a grand parallax of five seconds, particularly Lyra, which, next to Sirius, is the most brilliant star in our hemisphere, from whence it would result that it is one of the least distant. If there be five seconds of simple parallax, the distance ought to be fourteen hundred thousand millions of leagues, that is, five times less than has previously been supposed.

EAST INDIES.

The city of Batavia contains about one hundred and fifteen thousand inhabitants, the annual loss of which by death is about four thousand; and the Dutch in proportion to their numbers, contribute most largely to this list of mortality. The Dutch, including the half-cast, lose nine in one hundred; the Chinese, three and three-fifths; the natives and Malays, two and one-fifth; and the slaves, seven and four-fifths. The mortality among European females is not nearly so great as among the males; and this fact proves that intemperance is the principal cause of mortality.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

REPORT of the TRANSACTIONS of the PHYSICAL and MATHEMATICAL CLASS of the NATIONAL INSTITUTE in 1806. By M. CUVIER, SECRETARY to the SOCIETY.

DURING the year 1806, M. Cuvier observes, several new and important experiments have been made by different distinguished chemists on crude platina, from which the most clear and satisfactory results have been obtained.

It will be recollected, he proceeds to say, that in endeavouring to discover the cause of the different colours of the triple salts of platina, M. Descotils perceived that the red colour of some of them was owing to the presence of an unknown metal.

Fourcroy and Vauquelin, on their part, examined the black powder, which remains after dissolving platina; and finding that, in some of their experiments,

it exhaled a strong metallic odour, and in others assumed a more fixed form, they were led to regard it as a new metallic substance, the different properties of which they attributed to its different degrees of oxygenation.

During this same period, Mr. Tennant examined this black powder, and succeeded in separating it into two metals, one of which was fixed, and the other extremely volatile; while Wollaston, another British chemist, discovered that in the solution itself, which was supposed to contain only platina, there was a mixture of two other metals, which not only differed from those which form the black powder, but also from platina itself.

Thus after having been subjected to a long series of the most accurate experiments during the course of forty years, chemists have succeeded in detaching eleven different metals from this singular mineral, viz. *platina, gold, silver, iron, copper, chrome, and titanite*; the two last were discovered by Fourcroy and Vauquelin, in the different coloured sands, which are always mixed with it. The two new metals separated from the solution of platina in the nitro-muriatic acid, by Mr. Wollaston, are:

1. *Palladium*, a white ductile metal, heavier than silver, very fusible when united with sulphur, soluble in nitric acid, colouring its solution of a beautiful red, precipitable in a metallic state by the sulphate of iron; yielding a dingy green precipitate with the prussiate of pot-ash, forming with soda a triple salt, soluble in alcohol.

2. *Rhodium*, a grey metal, easily reducible, fixed and infusible, imparting a rose colour to its solutions in acids, which is rendered much deeper by the addition of muriate of tin, precipitated by the alkalis of a yellow colour, but not at all by the prussiate of pot ash, the triple salt of which with soda is insoluble in alcohol.

M. Cuvier concludes this part of his report by observing, that the two metals discovered by Mr. Tennant in the black powder after solution are:

1. *Iridium*, a very hard white metal difficult of fusion, nearly insoluble in the nitro-muriatic acid, and wholly so in all the others; oxydizable, and soluble by the fixed alkalis, the oxyde being soluble in all the acids, and imparting to the different solutions various vivid and lively colours. It is these salts which give the red colour to those of the platina.

2. *Osmium*, a metal hitherto irreducible, the oxyde of which, in the form of a

black powder, is extremely volatile, having a strong odour; it is very fusible, dissolves readily in water, exhales with it in the form of vapour, to which it imparts a strong taste and smell. The solution becomes of a blue colour by the addition of the smallest quantity of tincture of galls.

We know not, adds M. Cuvier, whether to be most astonished at the singularity of this mineral, or the sagacity and perseverance with which it has been reduced to its original elements.

The chrome which was several years ago separated from crude platina by Vauquelin, has lately been discovered by M. Laugier to form a component part of meteoric stones. It has since been found by M. Thenard, in those which lately fell near Alet, in the department of Gard, and which the Academy of Nîmes caused to be collected, and sent to the Institute.

These stones, the fall of which is equally well authenticated as that of the former, differ from them, however, considerably in colour and consistence, being blacker, and more friable. But from the analysis of M. Thenard, they would appear to contain nearly the same principles, only the metals are more oxydized, and the proportion of carbon is somewhat greater. This result, we are informed by M. Cuvier, has been verified and confirmed by a committee of the physical class of the Institute.

We last year, proceeds the Reporter, intimated the opinion of M. Pacchiani, respecting the composition of muriatic acid, which, he conceived, could be produced by depriving water of a portion of its oxygen by means of the galvanic pile. This discovery would have proved of the greatest importance to chemical science; but, unfortunately, subsequent researches have shewn that it was not well founded, since, after the most accurate experiments, Messrs. Biot and Thenard did not succeed in producing it, when all substances that could furnish marine salt were carefully kept at a distance from the apparatus.

During the year 1806, a work on the subject of refraction has been published by M. Biot, the original intention of which, we are informed, was to aid the progress of astronomy. In the course of his labours the author was led, however, to apply the action of different bodies upon light to the analysis of transparent substances.

It has been long known that the rays of light are refracted when they pass

from one medium into another of a different density, and that the degree of refraction is in a direct ratio to the density of the body if incombustible, but increasing in proportion to the combustibility of the body through which it passes. Hence Newton divined the combustibility of the diamond, and the existence of a combustible principle in water.

If two substances be mixed together, the proportion of whose refracting powers is known, and regard be paid to the density of the mixture, we shall be thereby enabled to calculate the total refraction; and reciprocally, when the refraction of a mixture is ascertained, of which the elements are known, we may, in like manner, calculate the proportional refracting power of each. M. Biot having applied this principle to mixtures of known proportions, and having found it just, afterwards applied it to ascertain the unknown proportions of other mixtures.

For this purpose it is sufficient to fill a glass prism, under a known pressure, with the substance we wish to examine, or if it be a solid body, to form it into a prism itself, and observe through it a distant object. The angle of refraction is measured by the repeating circle, taking into account the weight, the temperature, and the humidity of the external air; and this method being susceptible of a degree of precision equal to that of astronomical processes, necessarily surpasses in accuracy all the chemical means employed with the same intention. But it will readily be perceived that this mode is only applicable to transparent substances, and the principles of which, as far as regards their species, are known to us.

M. Cuvier next proceeds to point out the great utility of this discovery, and informs the Institute that the author has already applied it to the analysis of gaseous bodies, and obtained by this means the most important results, of which the following are among the most interesting:—

At an equal degree of density, oxygen possesses the least, and hydrogen the greatest refractive power among all the gaseous bodies. The refractive powers of the same gas is in an accurate proportion to its density, under an uniform temperature. It is to the presence of hydrogen, in particular, that substances possessing a high degree of refracting power appear to owe this property, since it was found to be present in all of them.

By this experiment atmospheric air gave exactly that degree of refraction which ought to be produced, according to calculation, by a mixture of 0.21 oxygen, 0.787 azot, and 0.003 of carbonic acid. Even when these gases were not in the state of a simple mixture, but brought into the most intimate combination with each other, the same principle was found equally applicable, provided no very considerable condensation had been produced. Ammoniacal gas produced the effect indicated by the quantities of azot and hydrogen, which enter into its composition; but when too much condensed, some alteration, though very trifling, was observable; the same circumstance occurred in the experiment with water.

An accurate examination of the muriatic acid gas, according to these principles, fully demonstrated that its radical could not be azot, and consequently that this gas cannot be considered, as has been lately supposed, an oxide of hydrogen containing less oxygen than water.

The refractive property of the diamond being much greater than that of charcoal, the refractions of the carbonic acid, alcohol, ether, and other substances, of which carbon forms a part, M. Biot concludes that the diamond cannot be a pure charcoal, and that a fourth part of hydrogen, at least, is necessary, in order to render it conformable to the results of the experiment.

The matters produced by organized beings have not hitherto been examined with sufficient accuracy. For although we have a general knowledge of the elements of which they are composed, and that these primitive elements are not very numerous, yet their combinations are so various, and they are so easily changed and converted in the course of the experiment, that it is necessary to study these combinations themselves as if they were simple substances. These matters considered under this point of view, are termed the *immediate principles of organized bodies*; and during the present year several of them, we learn from M. Cuvier, have been discovered by different French chemists. Among others he mentions M. Vauquelin and Robiquet, who have found in the sap of asparagus, a crystalline matter, soluble in water, which is, however, neither an acid, nor a neutral salt, and which is not acted upon by the usual re-agents. These celebrated chemists propose to follow out the investigation of this substance, and in due time to lay the result of their labours before

before the Institute. In the same class may be ranked, proceeds the Reporter, the discovery of a saccharine principle in the bile, by M. Thenard, Professor in the College of France. This principle, which was before only suspected to exist, has been clearly demonstrated by the learned Professor, who has shewn that it possesses the property of holding the oil of the bile in solution. The means of analysis employed by M. Thenard has been mentioned, by the commissioners empowered by the Institute to examine his labours, as being singularly ingenious; and it is, in fact, extremely difficult entirely to free this substance from those with which it is intermixed.

Some recent researches respecting the nature of coffee by M. Seguin is next noticed by M. Cuvier. From the result of those experiments, it would appear that this grain is composed of albumen, oil, a peculiar principle, which the author denominates the *bitter principle*, and a green matter, which is a combination of albumen and the bitter principle; that the proportions of those principles vary in different kinds of coffee; that torrefaction, or *roasting*, as it is termed, augments the proportion of the bitter principle, by destroying the albumen; that these two last principles contain much acid; and that the *bitter principle* is antiseptic. The oil of coffee is inodorous, conglutinated, and of a white colour, like hog's lard.

M. Seguin next extended his researches to other vegetables, and discovered that a great number which he has specified contain albumen, and also a certain portion of the bitter principle, more or less similar to that of coffee.

This remarkable quantity of albumen being more particularly found in the juices of those vegetables which ferment without the aid of yeast, and yield a vinous liquor, as the juice of raisins, gooseberries, &c. M. Seguin endeavoured to discover whether albumen might not contribute to produce this intestine motion hitherto so little understood; and we are informed that having separated the albumen from these juices, they became incapable of fermentation, but on mixing albumen with them artificially, as that of the white of an egg, for example, or of saccharine matter, fermentation took place, when the other necessary circumstances concurred, in which case a matter similar to yeast was universally deposited, which appeared to be

only albumen changed, and become nearly insoluble without its fermentable quality being destroyed; from which he concludes that albumen, whether animal or vegetable, is the real *fermentative principle*. In the course of his investigation, M. Seguin also discovered that albumen exists in three different degrees of insolubility, and possesses a greater or less aptitude to become fibrous; that its action is in proportion to its solubility; that the respective proportion of albumen and sugar present in the different juices determines the vinous or acetic nature of the product of the fermentation; that the liquor thus obtained is more spirituous in proportion to the greater quantity of sugar; and, in short, that most fermentable juices contain a *bitter principle* analogous to that of coffee, which, though it does not assist in the fermentation, nevertheless contributes towards the taste and preservation of the fermented liquor.

Tannin, formerly discovered by M. Seguin, and the character of which is to form an insoluble compound with gelatin, has, we are informed by M. Cuvier, been lately re-examined by Bouillon la Grange, professor in the Lyceum.

He found it also to possess an affinity for the alkalies, for earths, and for metallic oxydes, and that it might be converted into gallic acid by absorbing oxygen.

The tannins extracted from different vegetables vary somewhat in their composition; and that which Mr. Hatchett discovered in great abundance in the *caoutchouc* contained a greater proportion of oxygen than others.

Mr. Hatchett is of opinion that tannin may be artificially formed, by treating charcoal with the nitric acid.

The next discovery noticed by M. Cuvier is that by M. Morichini, an Italian chemist, who having found the fluoric acid in the enamel of the fossile jaw-bones of the elephant, was led by this circumstance to analyse the enamel of the human teeth, and is of opinion that it contains the same principle. Gay-Lussac has also found it in recent, as well as fossile ivory, and in the tusks of the wild boar.

Messrs. Fourcroy and Vauquelin, on repeating these experiments, obtained this acid not only from the tusks, but from the teeth which had undergone a change by having remained long underground; but they failed in procuring it from

from the same parts in a recent, or even in a fossile state, unless they had undergone such a change.

M. Vauquelin has also been engaged, during the present year, in conducting a series of accurate and interesting experiments on hair. By dissolving it in water by means of Papin's digester, and afterwards examining the solution and its residuum, he succeeded in extracting nine different substances; an animal matter similar to mucilage, two kinds of oil, iron in a peculiar state, some particles of oxyde of manganese, phosphate and a small portion of carbonate of lime, a considerable portion of silica, and much sulphur. Black hair yielded an oil of the same colour, while red hair produced a reddish-coloured oil, and white one wholly colourless. The last contained always an excess of sulphur, and the white, in particular, magnesian phosphate.

Besides these theoretical researches, chemical principles have been applied to many useful practical purposes; among which M. Cuvier mentions a mode of imitating Roman alum, discovered towards the conclusion of the former year, and which has succeeded so completely that the alum manufactured in this manner is sold at the same price as the genuine Roman alum. This method merely consists in calcining and re-crystallizing the common alum, in order to deprive it of its super-abundant acid. M. Curaudeau contends, however, that it is also necessary to oxygenize the small portion of iron usually contained in alum, to its *maximum*. But a memoir lately published by Messrs. Thenard and Board has perfectly cleared up this subject; from this we learn that a thousandth part of iron will sensibly influence the effects of alum as a mordant; and it is to deprive it even of this small quantity to which the efforts of our manufacturers ought chiefly to be directed.

The oxygenation of the iron appears extremely well calculated to answer this intention, since it renders it insoluble in the acid.

The application of the oxygenated muriatic acid gas to the destruction or correction of *contagious miasmata*, has, we are informed by M. Cuvier, been much extended during the present year, and its beneficial effects confirmed by various extensive trials. M. Desgenettes has, in particular, constantly employed it in the Military Hospital of Val-de-Grace; and he has transmitted to the Institute

a comparative view of the cases in which these fumigations not only prevented the communication of the disease, but appeared to assist in their cure when actually produced.

M. Pinel has experienced similar success by the employment of the same means in the Hospital of Salpêtrière; and the beneficial effects resulting from its use in Madrid, as well as in other places in Spain, have already been made known to the public through the medium of different Spanish Journals.

We next learn from M. Cuvier's report that he himself was led by his experiments on the fossile grinders of elephants to examine others in a recent state; and an occasion having presented itself in the course of a few years of dissecting two elephants, nearly full grown, he was by that means enabled to observe with greater precision the growth of the teeth in these animals, and thence to deduce conclusions respecting dentition in general. The anatomy of large animals, he observes, may justly be considered as a kind of natural microscope, which assists in discovering that of the smaller kind. It was with a view to confirm the doctrine of the late John Hunter, that M. Cuvier was induced to enter into this investigation, at least so far as regards the osseous portion of the teeth. It is not furnished with vessels, nor formed by intussusception, like true bones, but by a successive transudation of layers produced by the pulp of the teeth, and which lie over each other. The enamel is deposited above by the membrane which envelops the young tooth, and is attached to it by a species of crystallization; in fine, a third substance, peculiar to some herbivorous animals, is deposited after the enamel, but by the same membrane, which changes its nature at a certain period.

This third substance was first discovered by M. Tenon, who has termed it the *osseous cortex*, but who conceives it to be formed by the ossification of the capsular membrane. This intelligent anatomist, M. Cuvier informs us, has communicated to the Institute, during the present year, the results of some well-devised experiments on the teeth of the cachalot, and on those of the crocodile, from which it appears that the first have no enamel, but only an osseous cortex. They are easily distinguished from each other, because the enamel is much harder, and dissolves entirely in acids, without leaving any gelatinous parenchyma.

ma. Neither the tusks of the elephant, nor the grinders of the morse and the dugong, have any other covering.

From this Report we farther learn that M. Tenon has presented to the Institute a work on this subject, in which he has been engaged for more than twenty-five years, and wherein he had anticipated M. Cuvier himself, as well as Mr. Everard Home, and other British anatomists, in most of their observations on the manner in which the teeth of elephants decay, and are replaced.

The same indefatigable anatomist has at present nearly ready for publication a work on the Diseases of the Eye, from which it appears that he has made several new and interesting observations on the parts connected with that organ.

M. Cuvier concludes his Report by announcing the re-publication of several valuable works, and among others, a new edition of Dumas' Physiology, and M. Barthé's Elements of the Science of Man.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MAY.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE.

AGRICULTURE.

SURVEY of the County of Gloucester; drawn up for the Consideration of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement; by Thomas Rudge, B.D. Published by Order of that Board. 8vo. bds. 9s.

Survey of the County of Essex; published by Authority of the Board of Agriculture; by A. Young, 2 vols. 8vo. bds. 21s.

ARCHITECTURE.

Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Hot-Houses, Green Houses, an Aquarium, Conservatories, &c. recently built in different parts of England; by G. Tod, with 27 coloured Plates. 2l. 12s. 6d. fol. bds.

A Collection of Designs for the Decoration of Rooms in the various Styles of Modern Embellishment for Halls, Dining Rooms, Drawing-Rooms, &c. designed and etched on 50 fol. Plates; by G. Cooper. 21s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of John Lord de Joinville, Grand Seneschal of Champagne: written by Himself. Containing a History of Part of the Life of Louis IX. King of France, surnamed St. Louis; including an Account of that King's Expedition to Egypt in the Year 1248; to which are added Notes and Dissertations, &c. The whole translated by Thomas Johnes, esq. M.P. 2 vols. 4to. 4l. 4s. bds.

Memoirs of the Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt; by Henry Cleland, esq. 12mo. 5s. 6d. bds.

Memoirs of the Life of the late Right Hon. C. J. Fox, with 9 engravings. 5s. 6d. bds.

The Nativity of Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of the French, with a Plate: by John Wardale. 6s. 4to. bds.

DRAMA.

Peter the Great; or, Wooden Walls: an

Operatic Drama, in 3 Acts; by A. Cherry, esq. 2s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

Tales for Mothers and Daughters; by Miss Woodland. 4 vols. 18mo. 12s. half bound.

Authentic Memoirs of the Little Man and the Little Maid. 1s. 6d. plain. With Music by Dr. Calcott, 2s. 6d.

Introduction au Lecteur François; ou, Recueil de pieces Choises; avec l'Explication des Idiotismes et des Phrases difficiles qui s'y trouvent; par Lindley Murray. 3s. bound.

Dialogues in Chemistry, intended for the Instruction and Entertainment of Young People, in which the first Principles of that Science are fully explained. To which are added Questions and other Exercises for the Examination of Pupils; by the Rev. J. Joyce, author of Scientific Dialogues, in 6 vols. 7s.

The Companion to the Scientific Dialogues; or, Pupil's Manual in Natural and Experimental Philosophy; containing a complete Set of Questions and other Exercises for the Examination of Pupils in the 6 vols of the Scientific Dialogues. To which is added a Compendium of the principal Facts under each Department of Science; by the Rev. J. Joyce. 2s.

HYDROSTATICS.

A Complete Set of New Hydrometrical Tables, exhibiting at one View the Comparative Value of every Strength of Spirits, from 75 per Cent. over proof to 50 per Cent. under proof on Clarke's Hydrometer; by Peter Jonas. 7s. 8vo. bds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Discovery of the New and Natural Era of Mankind, and the Means of carrying it into Effect, number 1. 2s. 6d.

Notes and Observations on the Part of the History

History of the British Isles; by Robert Cowper, M.D. F.R.S. Ed. 2s. 6d.

Fragments of Oriental Literature, with a Plate from a Chinese Vase. 8vo. 6s. bds.

The Works of the British Poets, with their Lives; principally written by Samuel Johnson, L.L.D. 124 vols. 12l. sewed; or, 61 vols. extra bds. 12l. 12s.

Dialogues on various Subjects; by the late William Gilpin, A.M. 8s. bds.

The Director, vol. 1. 10s. 6d. bds.

Sur La Cause des Malheurs de l'Europe depuis 1789, jusqu'en 1807; par M. De L'isle. 2s. 6d.

A Picturesque Representation of the Naval, Military, and Miscellaneous Costumes of Great Britain, in 100 coloured plates; by John Augustus Atkinson. Vol. 1, 5l. 5s. royal fol.

The Beauties of the Edinburgh Review, alias the Stinkpot of Literature; by John Ring. 2s. 6d.

A Letter to Lord Grenville upon the repeated Publication of his Letter to the Secretary of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, in consequence of their Resolutions with respect to his Majesty's late Conduct; by the Rev. H. B. Wilson, M.A. 6d.

A Letter to the Editor of the Times; by Mr. Horne Tooke. 1s.

The Works of Sir William Jones, with the Life of the Author; by Lord Teignmouth. 13 vols. 6l. 16s. 6d. 8vo. bds.

More Talents Still, being Lord Grenville's Letter to Dr. Gaskin, with the Letter in Answer thereto. 1s.

Ludicrous Debates among the Gods and Goddesses. 1s.

A Letter to the Rev. the Dean of Christ's Church respecting the new Statute upon Public Examination; by the Rector of Lincoln College. 2s. 6d.

Horne Tooke refuted; or, the Absurdity of his Calumnies to the Editor of the Times, fully exposed in a Letter to John Horne Tooke, containing also his Letters to Mr. Paull. 1s.

A Critical Examination of the Pictures now exhibiting at the Royal Academy, Somerset House, with an Introductory Dissertation on the Principles of Criticism, with a plate; by an Amateur. 3s.

A Critical Catalogue of the Pictures of the British Institution, Pall Mall; by Thomas Herman. 3s. 6d.

MEDICINE.

First Lines of the Practice of Surgery; being an elementary Work for Students, and a concise Book of Reference for Practitioners, with such plates as are essential to the subject; by Samuel Cooper. 12s. 8vo. bds.

Observations on the Application of the Lunar Caustic to Strictures in the Urethra and the Oesophagus; illustrated by Cases, and with plates; by M. W. Andrews, M.D. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Medical Reports of Cases and Experiments,

with Observations chiefly derived from Hospital Practice; by Samuel Argent Bardsley, M.D. 8vo. 8s. bds.

Discoveries on the Management of Infants, and the Treatment of their Diseases; by John Herdman, M.D. 8vo. 6s. bds.

NOVELS.

Henry Hooka; by Mr. Dibdin. 3 vols. 12s. sewed.

The Legends of a Nunnery. 4 vols. 90s. sewed.

The Infidel Mother. 3 vols. 18s. sewed.

The English Gil Blas; or, Adventures of Gabriel Tangent; by John Canton. 3 vols. 13s. 6d.

George the Third. 3 vols. 12s. bds.

Helen; or, Dramatic Occurrences, a Tale; by Augusta Ann Hirst. 2 vols. 10s. 6d. bds.

The Hungarian Brothers; by Miss Anna Maria Porter. 3 vols. 13s. 6d.

Libertine; by Rosa Matilda. 4 vols. 18s. bds.

Theodore; or, the Enthusiast. 4 vols. 12mo. 21s. bds.

PHYSIOLOGY.

An Inquiry into the Changes induced on Atmospheric Air, by the Germination of Seeds, the Vegetation of Plants, and the Respiration of Animals, &c.; by Daniel Ellis. 8vo. 6s. bds.

POETRY.

Sympathy, Landscapes in Verse, Tears of Genius, Cottage Pictures, and other Poems; revised, corrected, and illustrated with Notes, embellished with beautiful Engravings by Cardon, from original Designs by Louthborough and Barker; by S. J. Pratt, esq. 10s. 6d. bds.

Conversation; a Didactic Poem in three parts; by William Cooke, esq. 4s. bds.

Love's Lyrics; or, Cupid's Carnival; by J. Scott Byerley, esq. Small 8vo. 7s. bds.

Lyrics on Love, with Translations and Imitations from the French and Spanish Languages. 12mo. 6s. bds.

Grille Agonistes; a dramatic Poem. 1s. 6d.

All the Talents. 2s.

All the Blocks; or, an Antidote to "All the Talents," a satirical Poem; by Flagellum. 3s. 6d.

Tenby, Navy of England and other occasional Poetry; by George Baker. 5s. bds.

Poems, Original, and Translations; by P. J. Ducarel, esq. 7s. bds.

The Alarm, a Poem. 3s.

Poems Moral, Descriptive and Elegiac; by the Rev. J. Thomson. 2s.

Poems; by William Wordsworth. 2 vols. foolscap 8vo. 11s. bds.

The Triumphs of Petrarch, translated into English, with an Introduction and Notes; by the Rev. Henry Boyd, A.M. 8vo. 7s. 6d. bds.

Poems; by James Grahame. 2 vols. foolscap 8vo. 14s.

The

The Poetical Works of Sir William Jones, with the Life of the Author. 2 vols. foolscap 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.

POLITICS.

Means adequate to the present Crisis and future Prosperity and Happiness of the Empire; or, Proposals for the proper Management of Public Affairs, and for procuring an immediate, advantageous, secure, and permanent Peace. 5s.

A Letter addressed to Sir Francis Burdett, bart. on the Conduct which the Electors ought to pursue in the present awful Crisis. 6d.

Two Dissertations on the Catholics; by a Clergyman. 12mo. 3s. bds.

A Sequel to the Serious Examination into the Roman Catholic Claims; containing a more particular Enquiry into the Doctrines of Popery, as formerly held, and as now professed, with Remarks on some late Publications of Mr. Keogh, Mr. Quin, Sir John Throckmorton, and Dr. Milner; by the Rev. Thomas Le Mesurier. 3s.

The Groans of "The Talents;" or, Private Sentiments on Public Occurrences; in a Series of Epistles from certain Ex Ministers to their Colleagues, most wonderfully intercepted. 3s. 6d. bds.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Charles Abbott, Speaker of the House of Commons in the late Parliament; by a Member of that Parliament. 1s.

A Letter to the Lord Bishop of Durham. 2s.

Observations on the Catholic Bill. 1s.

Suggestions arising from the Abolition of the Slave Trade for supplying the Demands of the West India Colonies, with Agriculture Labourers; by Robert Townsend Fauquhar, esq. 2s. 6d.

Plain Facts; or, a Review of the Conduct of the late Ministers. 2s. 6d.

Church, King, and Constitution, a Dialogue between Mr. John Bull, and Mr. Simon Weathercock. 6d.

A few Observations on the Danger of admitting Catholics into Offices, either Civil or Military, recommended to the Serious Consideration of all Parties; by a Magistrate of the County of Berks. 1s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

A Short Epitome of the History and Doc-

trine of the Holy Bible; by Mrs. Wilson, 1s. 6d.

The Churchman's Remembrancer. Vol. 1, 10s. 6d. bds.

Parochial Divinity; or, Sermons on various Subjects; by Charles Abbot, D.D. F.R.S. 8vo. 9s. bds.

Lectures on Systematic Theology, and on Pulpit Eloquence; by the late George Campbell, D.D. F.R.S. Ed.

Seventy Sermons on the Doctrines and Duties of Christianity; by William Joy Young. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s. bds.

Sexaginta Conciones ad Fidem et Usam Christianæ Religionis spectantes, novis typis accuratè Manuscripta imitantibus mandata, a Presbytero Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ composita; or, Sixty Sermons written by a Clergyman of the Established Church, printed in the manner of Manuscript, and done up separately for the Pulpit. 3l.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet. Vol. 1. with 50 plates, 15s. Large Paper 1l. 4s.

Caladonia; or, an Account Historical and Topographic, of North Britain, from the most Ancient to the Present Times, with a Dictionary of Places Chronographical and Philological. To be completed in 4 vols.; by George Chalmers, F.R.S. and S.A. Vol. 1. 4to. 3l. 3s. bds. Imperial 4l. 14s.

TRAVELS.

A Tour through Holland, along the Right and Left Banks of the Rhine, to Darmstadt, in the Summer and Autumn of 1806, with numerous and beautiful Engravings; by Sir John Carr. 42s. 4to. bds.

Journal of a Tour through Ireland; by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, bart. 10s. 6d. 8vo. bds.

Travels in the Year 1806, from Italy to England through the Tyrol, Syria, B. hemia, Gallicia, Poland, and Livonia; containing the particulars of the Liberation of Mrs. Spencer Smith, from the hands of the French Police, and of her subsequent Flight through the Countries above-mentioned; effected and written by the Marquis De Salvo, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Literature of Turin, &c. 7s. bds.

The same work in Italian. 10s. 6d. bds.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"The Rose," a Maternal Address; from the Poems of the late Mrs. Robinson, set as a Duett for Two Voices: also a Song for a single Voice. Composed by T. Essex, Bac. Mus. Oxon. 2s.

"THE Rose" the words of which are from the elegant pen of the late MONTHLY MAG., No. 157.

Mrs. Robinson, has been very ingeniously handled by Mr. Essex. He has not only affixed to them a melody characterised by much sweetness and justness of expression, but which is so regulated as to form a compleat canon of two in one, or in the eighth below. Of the ingenuity of such

such a production, and we are too well aware not to award its author all due praise; and we hope Mr. E. will be induced by the favourable reception of this composition to continue to oblige the public with his labours.

The "Four Seasons," composed for the Piano-forte, and dedicated to Colonel Lord Blayney, by Signora Domenico Briseoli, Composer and Director of Music to the Louth Regiment, and Master of the Royal College of Picta de Torckini of Naples. 5s.

We find in "*the Four Seasons*" a considerable display of spirit, genius and variety. With the representation of *Spring* and *Summer*, we are particularly pleased. The music of the fields and woods is closely imitated, and the rural scenes and circumstances of both seasons acquainted with a force and justness that must both strike and delight every critical ear.

Number VII. of RECREATION. Composed for the Piano-forte by Mr. Latour. 1s. 6d.

This piece consists of the well-known air of "Nobody's coming to woo" worked into a kind of rondo, and is heightened and embellished by a variety of fanciful and appropriate additions, which render it equally desirable with the previous numbers of this favourite and popular series of piano-forte exercises, and do much credit to Mr. Latour's taste and ingenuity.

Le Retour de l'Eté, a favourite Divertimento for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment (ad libitum) for the German Flute or Violin. Composed by J. Munro. 4s.

Mr. Munro, the author of the admired pieces of *Laura and Lenza*, and the *Dutchess of Bedford's Waltz*, &c. has produced under the above title, a pleasingly varied, and well arranged exercise for the instrument for which it is designed. The whole is comprised in five movements which succeed each other with excellent effect, while the accompaniment is conducted with a taste and an ingenuity much above what we find in the common examples of the day.

"My Mother," a Glee for Three Soprano Voices. Composed by J. H. Leffler. 2s.

Mr. Leffler has employed these interesting words in the formation of a piece of vocal harmony as agreeable as it is familiar. Considering the little latitude afforded for variety, the effect is as free from monotony as could well be expected; and at the same time,

making due allowance for the compass within which the three parts were obliged to be confined, the construction of the harmony is not only fair, but ingenious.

Two favourite Glee's for Three Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed by Theodore Smith, Esq. 2s.

We admire the ease of style and simplicity of construction by which these glees are characterized. We cannot, perhaps, say that the combination is every where of the first order, or wholly free from violations of the established laws of harmony; but taste and fancy have well compensated the little lapses of theory, and the general effect will be found highly gratifying to the lovers of this social and interesting species of composition.

The Duke of Bedford's Grand Slow and Quick March. Composed and arranged for the Harp, or Piano-forte, by T. Cooke, of the Theatre Royal, Dublin. 2s.

These marches are distinguished by a considerable portion of martial spirit. The dignity of the one and the animation of the other bespeak both talent and judgment, and announce Mr. Cooke as a very respectable composer.

The favourite Ballad of "Nobody coming to marry me." Arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by W. Slapp. 1s. 6d.

This little exercise for the piano-forte is of a pleasing and simple description, and merits to be recommended to the attention of all young practioners on that instrument.

"The Tear," a favourite Song, sung by Miss Parke at the Balls and London Concerts. Composed by M. Rauzzini. The Words by Sir George Dallas. 1s. 6d.

The melody of this little song, though not without some faults in its rhythm, is attractively and expressively conceived. The passages are natural and connected, and the accompaniment is tastefully constructed.

Six Divertimentos for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a German Flute. Composed by J. Herring. 6s.

These divertimentos are of that easy simple cast, that particularly fits them for juvenile practice; at the same time they are conceived with that freedom and pleasantness of fancy that cannot fail to please the generality of hearers. The passages lie favourably for the fingers, and will be found very improving to the young student.

"If it be Love," an Ariette, sung by Mrs. Vaughan at the Vocal Concerts, Hanover-square. Composed by J. F. Burrows. 2s.

This song, the words of which are written by George Saville Carey, is not without merit. Some of the ideas are tasteful, and the expression is tolerably appropriate; and if we cannot rank it with the first productions in its kind,

neither should we, in candour, place it below mediocrity.

"Love was a Little Blooming Boy," a Ballad composed by Richard Light. 1

The words of this pleasing ballad are taken from Mrs. Robinson's novel of Angelina, and are here annexed to an agreeable and analogous melody. The passages are smooth, easy, and flowing, and the bass is chosen with judgment.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

* * The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THIS is the thirty-ninth Exhibition, and in the rooms there are many good pictures; nine of them are by two celebrated artists lately deceased: when we inspect the works of a painter whose productions we have for several years held in high estimation, and reflect, that the mind which conceived them has quitted its earthly habitation; that the eye which distinguished the colours, and the hand which guided the pencil, are turning to dust, it creates sensations which will be conceived by those who have feeling, but cannot be described to those who have not.

By the late JOHN OPIE, Esq. R.A. there are six portraits, all of which, more especially No. 161, *The Duke of Gloucester*; No. 174, *Mrs. Cary, Tor Abbey*; and No. 284, *The Reverend Samuel Parr*, are highly creditable to his abilities, and his abilities, were in many particulars of the first order.

By the late SAUREY GILPIN, Esq. R.A. there are three pictures, containing portraits of horses. No 333, denominated *Duncan's Horses*, prove the truth of a remark we made in last month's Retrospect, that Mr. Gilpin had a singular felicity in transferring character to the head, &c. of his animals.

B. WEST, R.A., has in this exhibition three pictures. No. 194. *The sketch of a monument for perpetuating the memory of the late Lord Nelson*. The sketches of the president of the Royal Academy, are invariably marked with genius, and display the hand of a great master; yet, we think that putting a picture in a frame of marble statuary-work, though it may be a novel idea, has not an agree-

able effect. But we survey with eagerness whatever tends to perpetuate the memory of this lamented hero, and forgive a picture being destitute of those attractions, which in less interesting subjects may be deemed essentials. No. 217, *The Immortality of Nelson*. This contains the picture part of the preceding sketch, painted in a larger size.

No. 175. *Paul and Barnabas rejecting the Jews, and receiving the Gentiles. The finished Study, from which the large picture was painted for his Majesty's Chapel at Windsor*. A very fine composition, though the general effect is rather heavy.

P. J. DE LOUTHERBOURG, R.A.

This distinguished artist, and very splendid colourist, has exhibited four pictures, and they display the usual characteristics of his pencil—striking scenery, spirited delineation, and brilliant tints; but the Landscape, No. 25, though it represents a *Summer's Evening*, and in the *South of France*, is certainly too high coloured. It is hot! hot! hot!—positively red hot.

W. OWEN, R.A.

In this exhibition there are ten of Mr. Owen's pictures. No. 82. *A Portrait of Lord William Russell's youngest Daughter*, is a most enchanting delineation: several of the others have great merit; but No. 168, *a Girl at the Spring*, though well painted, is we think from the same model that he has introduced in his fancy subjects for this three years at least, and is certainly over-coloured.

R. WESTALL, R. A., has this year exhibited seven pictures, and they, as usual, beam with taste and talent. No. 687, *Una, from Spenser's Fairy Queen*, is a very fine picture; a

print of it, we believe Mr. Westall published some time since. No. 87, *a Bacchante sleeping*, displays great fancy and imagination. No. 139, *Flora unveiled by the Zephyrs*, is very brilliant, and rich in the colouring. Nos. 206, 211, 218, and 223, representing our late heroic and lamented Admiral Nelson in different situations, are extremely spirited and animated compositions.

MR. THOMAS PHILLIPS, A.

The portraits painted by this gentleman we have often noticed with approbation. The six which he has this year exhibited, display marks of great improvement. No. 103, *a Portrait of the late Lord Thurlow*, is entitled to a place in the very first class. It owes none of its attractions to glaring colours, but is finely conceived, and the *clarascuro* bold, simple, and unaffected.

No. 147, entitled *The Blind Fidler*, is the only picture which that extraordinary young artist, Mr. D. WILKIE, has in this Exhibition; and it is conceived and executed in a style which leads us to regret that there are not more. It is highly finished, without any appearance of being laboured; and the story is so told as to interest the spectator in the scene. Not attempting to allure the eye by glittering colours, the painter has displayed a genuine unadulterated representation of nature. The characters are admirably contrasted, and marked with a felicity of expression more strictly appropriate than has often been delineated, except in the works of the inimitable Hogarth.

It has lately become a fashionable opinion among painters, that all pictures which are to be exhibited must be coloured above nature, to prevent their being either overborne by the works of others, or overlooked by the visitors in so large a room. This has sometimes led them into a meretricious colouring, in which, attempting to be splendidly attractive, they have become offensively gaudy. This picture proves the impropriety of any such systematic departure from truth, and we hope will impress upon the minds of our young artists the truth of an old proverb, "That all which glitters is not gold."

By J. M. TURNER, R. A. there are two; the first, No. 135, the Catalogue describes to be *a Country Blacksmith disputing upon the Price of Iron, and the Price charged to the Butcher for shoeing his Pony*. This is rather too much to

express in picture, nor is it reasonable to expect that such a story should be clearly told on canvas. However, both this, and No. 162, representing *the Sun rising through Vapour, and Fishermen cleaning and selling Fish*, are admirably painted, but not the better for their resemblance to Dutch pictures, which Mr. Turner has no occasion to imitate.

By Mr. A. W. DEVIS there are in this Exhibition four pictures; two extremely well-painted portraits, and two singularly curious delineations: No. 212, *A Brazier's Shop at Patna, in the East Indies*; and No. 219, *A Thrashing-floor in Asia*.

Mr. R. FREEBAIRNE has only one picture in this Exhibition, No. 29, *Nephtune's Grotto, contiguous to Tivoli*. This charming composition is conceived with classical taste, and executed with competent skill, being chastely coloured, and highly finished.

By Mr. J. SAXON, there are three extremely well-painted portraits, which, added to their other merits, are striking resemblances of the originals. No. 293 is *A Portrait of Miss R. Boughton, as Lavinia*; No. 318, *A Portrait of Richard Phillips, esq.*; No. 659, *Portrait of Sir J. Carr*.

Mr S. DRUMMOND has exhibited seven pictures; this gentleman's productions are generally entitled to hold a very respectable rank in the arts. No. 45, *the Portrait of Mrs. Drummond*, is extremely well painted; and so, indeed, are all the others. Different writers have alternately censured and praised Timanthes for concealing the face of Agamemnon, a principal figure in one of his pictures; but in No. 191, Mr. Drummond has painted a subject consisting of only four figures, and he has concealed the faces of every one of them. The picture, indeed, is taken from Ossian, and as Mr. Macpherson sometimes soars to such a height that his readers lose sight of him, his painters may surely claim some portion of the poet's privilege.

By Mr. J. WARD, there are seven pictures; and we are sorry to see that he has fallen into the miserable affectation of giving his performances the semblance of old paintings. As he is certainly a man of genius, it is much to be regretted that he should thus leave the worship of true nature, and bow down to the unclean idols. Let him leave such imitation to men of inferior ability; his talents qualify him to occupy higher ground.

MR. G. ARNOLD.

This very pleasing artist has exhibited eight pictures, painted in a style that is highly creditable to his taste and talents. Disdaining the meretricious glitter that wounds the eye in almost every direction, he gains his point by a chaste and judicious imitation of nature. No. 152, representing *Sailors disputing on naval Tactics*, is not equal to the others. It does not seem to be a subject suited to his genius.

By Mr. H. R. SMITH, there are three drawings that display his usual judgement and taste. No. 415, entitled *The Consent*, is a most fascinating composition.

No. 446, representing *an officer's lady, imagining she has descried the ship in which she expects the arrival of her husband*, is conceived and delineated in a style that renders it in eminent degree interesting, and induces the spectator to participate in the feelings displayed in the portrait. Miss Emma Smith has five most beautiful drawings in water-colours. To pourtray whole-length figures in such a manner as to give the air of the person, with a correct resemblance of the features, demands more knowledge of the art, and more taste, than falls to the lot of many miniature painters, but that knowledge, and that taste, Miss Smith has displayed in such of these portraits as we have ever seen.

Mr. I. BECKLER, who has so eminently distinguished himself by his publication of several of our cathedrals, has in this exhibition four very capital drawings, representing those of Litchfield, and of Ely. As we happen to have seen both these fine remains of ancient architecture, it excited some surprise to observe, that by some unaccountable blunder in the Catalogue, No. 689, which is a very accurate delineation of the cathedral at Ely, is denominated *Litchfield*; and No. 412, which is a view of that at Litchfield, is baptized a *View of Ely Cathedral*. Such mistakes are unlucky, for they may sometimes lead a spectator who recollects only one of these buildings, to suppose the design is incorrect.

Among other rising artists of eminence in landscape, it would be unjust to omit Mr. W. HAVELL: his two pictures have great merit.

To give a catalogue of pictures that are injudiciously hung, might be deemed invidious; we are conscious that it is

not easy to allot to every picture its proper situation; but surely such a landscape as Mr. Manskirk's, No. 478, representing, *A Wood Scene in Germany*, might have been placed somewhat nearer the eye.

The Society of Painters in Water-colours, now exhibit at the old Royal Academy Rooms in Pall-mall, near Carlton House; and, as we are informed, have sold the principal part of their pictures. To make a separate exhibition is a very good idea; for a small picture in water-colours, placed at the Royal Academy, next to an immensely large oil-picture, sometimes reminded the spectators of a giant and his dwarf. Such delineations as those of Mr. Havell, Glover, Varley, and indeed many others, who have united their productions to ornament these rooms, will always attract visitors, and command attention. We very much regret that our room does not permit us to enter into a particular detail of their separate merits.

Among the new Prints lately published are

The Landing of the British Troops in Egypt, 8th March, 1801.

The Battle of Alexandria, 21st March 1801. P. J. de Lauthembourg, R. A. pinxt. A. Cardon sculpt. and publisher.

Two very spirited chalk engravings from pictures exhibited at the Royal Academy.

A Meeting of Connoisseurs. John Boydell's T. Williamson sculpt. Published for R. Cribb, 288, Holborn.

This whimsical composition represents a painter, making a delineation of the Apollo, from a clumsy, heavy, ill-made Blackamoor, who is stripped as the model, and stands grasping a hair-broom as a substitute for a bow. The artist, who appears the most hungry figure of the party, and the connoisseurs, who are comparing the original with the copy, are variously marked; but the walls of a painter's room should have had some sort of pictures. Hogarth would have introduced something allusive to the group beneath.

About this heathenish deity there have been various opinions: when Mr. West was a student at Rome, some of his friends wished to see what effect the first sight of the Apollo would have on the young American, and he on seeing it instantly exclaimed—"how like an American Mohawk!" We are told that a

French

French woman, lately fell violently in love with the statue. And Mr. N. Bailey, in his Dictionary, pronounces that *Apollo was one of the most genteel of the heathen Gods.*

View of the West Front of Christ Church Oxford, drawn and etched by J. Buckler. Engraved by R. Reeve, Published by J. Buckler, Bermondsey.

This is equal to the very fine views of cathedrals, &c. which Mr. Buckler has recently published; and it would not be easy to give it higher praise. It is correctly drawn, beautifully engraved, and has a most picturesque effect. It is to the honour of the artist and the print that they have been generously patronized by the Dean; whose patronage becomes more valuable, from its not being injudiciously or indiscriminately bestowed. This we believe is to be followed by another print of the same dimensions, representing the cathedral, the sketch of which has been greatly approved by some whose opinions confer some degree of honour on any thing they praise.

An Engraving representing the Fragment of Egyptian Architecture, bearing Medallions of the Portraits of the General, Commander of the British Army in Egypt, &c. &c. Designed by Loubertbourg; engraved and published by Cardon, Clipstone-street.

This is dedicated to his R. H. the Prince of Wales; and, being in the vignette form, is not bounded by any lines. It is engraved in the chalk manner: spirited, and highly characteristic of the manner of Loubertbourg.

Mr. Ackerman has just published, a Series of progressive Lessons on the Art of drawing Landscapes; engraved in the manner of chalk drawings, and accompanied by instructions and descriptions of each plate; the whole so arranged as to supply the want of a master, or to forward the progress of the pupil in his absence; leading from the most simple principles to those that are most difficult. Designed, drawn and engraved by Joshua Bryant.

This work is divided into three parts; and we think, admirably calculated to

improve the young practitioner in the fine arts. The drawings are admirably contrived for progressive studies; the descriptions and instructions annexed to each, are such as must be very useful; and the terms on which the work is sold, very reasonable.

There has been recently placed in the Vestibule of the British gallery, in Pall-mall, a Colossal Statue of Achilles, executed by the late Mr. BANKS, which is esteemed to be the first work of its kind that this country has produced. Achilles is represented kneeling on his left knee; the thigh being supported on that side by his shield, thrown obliquely on the ground, and grouped as an inclined plane, with his helmet, battle-axe, and sword behind it. The left leg in this view is fore-shortened; and the foot bears strongly against a fragment of a stone. The extended action of the right lower extremity, shewing the front of the thigh to the happiest advantage, places this leg in a fore-shortened view also, the entire limb resting on the great toe. A drapery, arising from behind the figure, and passing over the top of the helmet and shield, extends over the upper part of the left thigh. The body rises erect from this complicated, but natural and vigorous disposition of the lower extremities; the chest inclines a little forward, the head is thrown rather back upon the right shoulder, supported by the right hand, expanded and passionately fixed upon the hair, which is in a dishevelled state. The face looks upward over the left arm, which is extended in a graceful and animated manner. The countenance is full of disdain, disappointment and resentment. The whole contour of the figure is astonishingly grand, yet the anatomy perfectly correct. The sculptor has taken that moment of time, when Briseïs has been torn from Achilles, by order of Agamemnon, and the action is described by the preceding lines of Homer. The waves of the ocean wash the base of the figure, which is elevated on a pedestal about three feet high. The figure measures a little more than eight feet.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN MAY.

Containing official and authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A BSTRACT of the Estimates of the Expences of the British Army for the year 1807, presented to the House of Commons on the 14th of January 1807:—

Guards, Garrisons, &c.	£4,054,623	6	0
Forces in the Plantations, &c.	2,609,143	13	9
India Forces	582,397	0	0
Troops and Companies for Recruiting ditto	25,214	10	0
Recruiting and Contingencies	277,243	0	10
General and Staff officers	190,529	17	6
Embodied Militia and Fencible Infantry	2,193,344	7	5
Contingencies for ditto	62,153	17	0
Cloathing for ditto	157,227	16	4
Full pay to Supernumary Officers	34,318	11	0
Public Departments	221,209	18	5
Allowance to Innkeepers, &c.	467,273	3	11
Half pay and Military Allowances	192,515	2	11
Ditto American Forces	44,000	0	0
Ditto Scotch Brigade	150	0	0
In-Pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals	50,597	19	9
Out-Pensioners of ditto	335,785	7	8
Widows Pensions	43,258	7	6
Volunteer Corps	1,490,301	4	8
Foreign Corps	832,540	19	9
Royal Military College	22,175	5	10
Royal Military Asylum	21,227	8	4
Allowances to retired and officiating Chaplains	18,203	15	11
Hospital Expences (Ireland)	18,461	10	10
Barrack Department (Ireland)	459,450	12	6
Compassionate List	42,000	0	0

14,743,348 12 4

Deducting the India Forces 537,397 0 0

Total £14,160,951 12 4

The Gazette of the 5th of May contains copies of dispatches from Sir J. Duckworth, to Lord Collingwood, relative to the affairs at the Dardanelles on the 19th and 27th of February, and 3d of March; of which the following are the particulars:—

Royal George, without the Dardanelles, March 6.

MY LORD,

Together with this letter, I transmit to your Lordship two letters of the 21st and 28th ult. the former of which will have informed you of my arrival with the squadron near Constantinople, and the latter of an unlucky at-

tempt, in which the marines and boats' crews of the Canopus, Royal George, Windsor Castle, and Standard, had been engaged.

It is now my duty to acquaint your Lordship with the result of the resolution which, for the reasons I have already detailed, I had adopted of forcing the passage of the Dardanelles. My letter of the 21st is dated at anchor eight miles from Constantinople, the wind not admitting of a nearer approach; but the *Endymion*, which had been sent ahead with a flag of truce at the request of the ambassador, was enabled to anchor within four miles. Had it been then in our power, we should then have taken our station off the town immediately; but as that could not be done from the rapidity of the current, I was rather pleased than otherwise with the position we had been forced to take; for in the conferences between Mr. Arbuthnot, and the Captain Pacha, of the particulars of which your Lordship is in possession, it was promised by Mr. A. that even when the squadron had arrived before Constantinople, the door to pacification should remain open, and that he would be willing to negotiate on terms of equality and justice. In consideration of this promise, and, as it would convince the Porte of his Majesty's earnest desire to preserve peace as well as to possess her ministers with a confidence of the sincerity of our professions, it was the opinion of Mr. A. in which I concurred, that it was fortunate we had anchored at a little distance from the capital, as a nearer approach might have given cause for suspicion and alarm, and have cut off the prospect of an amicable adjustment of the differences which had arisen.

At noon of the 21st, Ysak Bey, a minister of the Porte, came off; from whose expressions Mr. Arbuthnot thought it impossible not to believe, that in the head of the government (for in the present instance, every circumstance proved that, between him and the armed populace, a great distinction is to be made) there really existed a sincere desire for peace; and the negotiation was carried on, as will appear by the documents transmitted to your Lordship, till the 27th; but from the moment of our anchorage till we weighed, on the morning of the 1st of March, such was the unfortunate state of the weather, that it was not at any time in our power to have occupied a situation which would have enabled the squadron to commence offensive operations against Constantinople. On Sunday the 22d alone, for a few hours, the breeze was sufficient to have stemmed the current where we were placed; but such was the rapidity on shore where the *Endymion* was at anchor, that Capt. Capel thought it very doubtful whether the squadron could have obtained an anchorage, though it had been held in preparative readiness

readiness, by signal, from day-break; but the peculiarity unsettled state of the weather, and the minister's desire that I should give a few hours for an answer to his letter, through Ysak Bay, prevented me from trying. Before five o'clock, P. M. it was nearly calm; and in the evening the wind was entirely from the eastward, and continued light airs or calm till the evening of the 28th, when it blew fresh from the N. E. and rendered it impossible to change our position.

Two days after our arrival near Constantinople, the ambassador found himself indisposed, and has been ever since confined with a fit of illness, so severe as to prevent him from attending to business. Under these circumstances he had delivered in on the 22d, to the Turkish ministers a project, as the basis on which peace might be preserved, and at his desire the subsequent part of the negotiation was carried on in my name, with his advice and assistance; and while I lament most deeply that it is not ended in the re-establishment of peace, I derive consolation from the reflection that no efforts has been wanting on the part of Mr. Arbuthnot and myself to obtain such a result, which was soon seen, from the state of the preparations at Constantinople, could be affected by negotiation only, as the strength of the current from the Bosphorus, with the circuitous eddies of the port, rendered it impracticable to place ships for an attack without a commanding breeze; which, during the ten days I was off the town, it was not my good fortune to meet with.

I now come to the point of explaining to your lordship the motives which fixed me to decide in repassing the channel of the Dardanelles, and relinquishing every idea of attacking the capital, and I feel confident it will require no argument to convince your lordship of the utter impracticability of our force having made any impression, as at this time the whole line of the coast presented a chain of batteries; that twelve Turkish line of battle ships, two of them three-deckers, with nine frigates, were with their sails bent, and apparently in readiness, filled with troops: add to this near two hundred thousand were said to be in Constantinople, to march against the Russians: besides, there were an innumerable quantity of small craft, with boats; and fire-vessels had been prepared to act against us. With the batteries alone we might have coped, or with the ships, could we have got them out of their strong hold; but your lordship will be aware, that after combating the opposition which the resources of an empire had been many weeks employed in preparing, we should have been in no state to have defended ourselves against them as described, and then repass the Dardanelles. I know it was my duty, in obedience to your lordship's orders to attempt every thing (governed by the opinion of the ambassador) that appeared within the compass of possibility; but when the unavoid-

able sacrifice of the squadron committed to my charge (which must have risen, had I awaited for a wind to have enabled to cannonade the town, unattended by the remotest chance of obtaining any advantage for his Majesty's service) must have been the consequence of pursuing that object, it at once became my positive duty, however wounded in pride and ambition, to relinquish it; and if I had not been already satisfied on the subject, the increased opposition in the Dardanelles would have convinced me I had done right, when I resolved on the measure as indispensably necessary. I therefore weighed with the squadron on the morning of the 1st; and as it had been reported, that the Turkish fleet designed to make an effort against us, to give them an opportunity, if such was really their intention, I continued to stand on and off during the day but they shewed no disposition to move. I therefore, as every hour was of importance, bore up at dusk with the squadron: we arrived off Point Pesquies towards the evening of the 2d instant; but the day-light would not admit of our attempting to pass the castles, and the squadron came to anchor for the night; we weighed in the morning, and, when I add that every ship was in safety outside of the passage, about noon, it was not without the most lively sense of the good fortune that has attended us.

The Turks had been occupied unceasingly, in adding to the number of their forts; some had been already completed, and others were in a forward state. The fire of the two inner castles had, on our going up, been severe; but, I am sorry to say, the effects they have had on our ships returning, has proved them to be doubly formidable; in short, had they been allowed another week to complete their defences throughout the channel, it would have been a very doubtful point whether a return lay open to us at all. The manner in which they employed the interval of our absence has proved their assiduity. I transmit your lordship an account of the damages sustained by the respective ships; as also their loss in killed and wounded, which your lordship will perceive is far from trifling. The mainmast of the Windsor Castle being more than three quarters cut through by a granite shot of eight hundred weight, we have found great difficulty in saving it.—I have the honour to be, &c.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

P. S. I am sorry, to observe, that, in the course of this letter to your lordship, I have omitted to mention that, having placed the Hon. Capt. Capel in the Endymion, which had been advanced in the stream of the Bosphorus for the purpose of ascertaining when the squadron could stem the current, and for a watchful observation of the movements of the Turks, as well as to facilitate communication with the Porte, I feel myself indebted to that officer, for his zealous attention and assiduity

assiduity during the time he was placed in that arduous situation.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

Royal George off Constantinople, Feb. 21.

MY LORD,

I had the honour of transmitting to your lordship, by the late first Lieutenant of the *Ajax*, the various details relating to the transactions of the squadron, till the 17th ult. Your lordship will from thence have been informed from my resolution of passing the Dardanelles the first fair wind. A fine wind from the southward permitted me to carry it into effect on the morning of the 19th.—Information had been given me by his Majesty's minister, Mr. Arbuthnot, and Sir Thomas Louis, that the Turkish squadron consisting of a sixty-four gun ship, four frigates, and several corvettes, had been for some time at anchor within the Inner Castle; and conceiving it possible they might have remained there, I had given orders to Rear Admiral Sir Sydney Smith, to bring up with the *Thunderer*, *Standard*, and *Active*, and destroy them, should our passage be opposed. At a quarter before nine o'clock, the whole of the squadron had passed the outer castles, without having returned a shot to their fire (which occasioned but little injury). This forbearance was produced by the desire of his Majesty's minister, expressed to preserve every appearance of amity, that he might negotiate with the strongest proof of the pacific disposition of our Sovereign towards the Porte; a second battery on the European side, fired also with as little effect. At half past nine o'clock, the *Canopus*, which on account of Sir Thomas Louis's knowledge of the Channel, joined to the steady gallantry which I had before experienced, had been appointed to lead, entered the narrow passage of *Sestos* and *Abydos*, and sustained a very heavy cannonade from both Castles, within point-blank shot of each. They opened their fire on our ships as they continued to pass in succession, although I was happy in observing that the very spirited return it met with had so considerably diminished its force, that the effect on the sternmost ships could not have been so severe.

Immediately to the N. E. of the castles, and between them and Point *Pesquies* on which a formidable battery had been newly erected, the small squadron which I have already alluded to were at anchor. The van division of our squadron gave them their broadsides as they passed, and Sir Sydney Smith, with his division, closed into the midst, and the effect of the fire was such that in half an hour the Turks had all cut their cables to run on shore. The object of the rear admiral was then to destroy them, which was most rapidly effected; as in less than four hours the whole of them had exploded, except a small corvette, and a gun-boat, which it was thought proper to preserve. I inclose to your Lordship a statement of their number: and when I add also an account of the loss his Majesty's ships

MONTHLY MAG. No. 157.

I have sustained, I cannot help expressing my satisfaction that we have suffered so slightly; as, had any of their stone shot, some of which exceeded 800 weight, made such a breach between wind and water, as they have done in our sides, the ship must have sunk; or had they struck a lower mast in the centre, it must evidently have been cut in two; in the rigging, too, no accident occurred that was not perfectly arranged in the course of next day. The sprit-sail yard of the *Royal George*, the gaff of the *Canopus*, and the main-top-sail yard of the *Standard*, are the only spars that were injured. It is with peculiar pleasure that I embrace the opportunity which has been at this time afforded, of bearing testimony to the zeal and distinguished ability of Sir Sidney Smith; the manner in which he executed the service entrusted to him was worthy of the reputation, which he has long since so justly and generally established. The terms of approbation in which the rear-admiral relates the conduct of Captains *Dacres*, *Talbot*, *Harvey*, and *Moubray*, which, from my being under the necessity of passing the Point of *Pesiques* before the van could anchor, he had a greater opportunity of observing than I could, cannot but be highly flattering; but I was a more immediate witness to the able and officer-like conduct which Captain *Moubray* displayed in obedience to my signal, by destroying a frigate with which he had been more particularly engaged, having driven her on shore on the European side, after she had been forced to cut her cables, from under the fire of the *Pompee*, and *Thunderer*. The sixty-four having run on shore on *Pesquier Point*, I ordered the *Repulse* to work up and destroy her, which Captain *Legge*, in conjunction with the boats of the *Pompee*, executed with great promptitude and judgment. The battery on the point, of more than thirty guns, which, had it been completely finished, was in a position to have annoyed the squadron most severely in passing, was taken possession of by the royal marines and boats crews of the rear division; the Turks having retired at their approach, and the guns were immediately spiked. This service was performed under the direction of Captain *Nicholls*, of the *Standard's* marines, whose spirit and enterprise can never be doubted; but as circumstances rendered it impracticable to effect the entire destruction of the redoubt, orders were given by Sir Sidney Smith to Captain *Moubray*, which I fully approved, to remain at anchor near the *Pesquies*, and to employ Lieuts. *Carrol* and *Arabin*, of the *Pompee*, and Lieut. *Lawrie*, of the marines to complete the demolition of the redoubt and guns, which when performed, the *Active* was to continue in the passage of the Dardanelles, till further orders.

At a quarter past five, P. M. the squadron was enabled to make sail; and on the evening of the next day, the 20th, came to an anchor at ten o'clock, near the Prince's islands about eight miles from Constantinople, when I dis-

S R

patched

patched Captain Capel, in the *Endymion*, to anchor near the town, if the wind, which was light, would permit the ship to stem the current, to convey the ambassador's dispatches to the Sublime Porte in the morning by a flag of truce; but he found it impracticable to get within four miles, and consequently anchored at half past eleven, P. M. I have now the highest satisfaction to add, that the conduct of the officers and ships' companies of the squadron under my command, has fully supported the character of the British navy, and is deserving of my warmest eulogium. Having endeavoured to pay just tribute to those whose duty necessarily called them into this service, I should feel myself very deficient if I omitted to mention that his Majesty's minister, Mr. Arbuthnot and Lord Burghersh (who had requested to take a cruise with me), were amongst the most animated in the combat. To Capt. Blackwood, who after the unfortunate loss of the *Ajax*, volunteered to serve in the *Royal George*, great praise is due for his able assistance, in regulating the fire of the middle and lower decks; and when the *Royal George* anchored, he most readily offered his services to convey a message to the *Endymion*, of great moment, her pilot having refused to take charge of the ship. From thence he gave his assistance to arrange the landing of the troops from the sixty-four, and setting her on fire; indeed where active service was to perform, there was his anxious desire to be placed. His officers too requested to serve in the squadron, and their services, in passing the Dardanelles, met with approbation.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

A List of Turkish Ships and Vessels taken and destroyed at anchor off Point Pesquies, Feb. 19, 1807, within the Forts of the Dardanelles.

Burnt, one line of battle ship, sixty-four guns; four frigates, 3 corvettes, one brig, two gun-boats.—Taken possession of, one corvette, one gun-boat.

[The letter, dated Feb. 28th, mentions an unfortunate attempt to capture a body of Turks, who had landed on the island of Prota, and were erecting a battery. About 100 of the enemy retired to an old convent and fired through the loopholes, on our seamen and marines who had landed. Lieut. Belli, a promising young officer fell, on the passing of the Dardanelles; Lieuts. Willoughby and were Messrs. Holbrook, Furneaux, Dalrymple, Alexander, Rouse, and Cotesworth, midshipmen; with forty-five seamen and eight marines were killed.

The total loss on the different days, was forty two killed, two hundred and thirty-five wounded, and four missing.]

The London Gazette of the 9th of May contained the particulars of the capture of Alexandria, in a dispatch, from Major-General Fraser, dated Alexandria, 25th March, 1807:—

SIR, It is with much satisfaction I have the honour to inform you, that in the afternoon of the 20th current, the town and fortress of Alexandria, with two Turkish frigates and a corvette, surrendered to his Majesty's arms by capitulation; and that they were taken possession of on the memorable morning of the 21st, by the troops under my command. You are already apprized of my having been detached on this service, with a body of troops from Messina, by his Excellency General Fox, under convoy of his Majesty's ships *Tigre* and *Apollo*; and the *Wizard* sloop was sent forward by Capt. Hallowell, to get intelligence from major Misset, whom I had been, by my instructions directed to consult, as to the best plan of operations for effecting the purposes of the expedition. I have now to acquaint you, that in the night of the 7th inst. (the day after we sailed) the *Apollo* frigate, with 49 transports out of 53 which conveyed the troops, parted company, and that the other 14, with the *Tigre*, came to an anchor westward of Alexandria, on the 16th. On our getting, near the land we saw the *Wizard*, and Capt. Palmer immediately brought me the intelligence he had received from Major Misset, together with a letter from him, stating that he had not come off himself, thinking his presence in Alexandria absolutely necessary to counteract the intrigues of the French consul, who was endeavouring to prevail upon the Governor to admit a body of Albanians from Rosetta, to assist in the defence of the place. He earnestly recommended me to land the troops immediately, as the inhabitants were well affected towards us, and that he had sanguine hopes we should be able to get possession of it without firing a shot.

Before I determined, however, upon this measure, I deemed it prudent to acquaint Major Misset with the very diminished state of my force, and I therefore sent in my aid-de-camp, Capt. A'Court, of the 31st regt. with a flag of truce to him with a detailed account of it, and at the same time, a manifesto to the governor and inhabitants, (a copy of which I inclose), which had not the desired effect; on the contrary, was treated by the governor with contempt. The major, however, in reply, strongly urged my immediate landing; still repeating that we should not meet with any resistance, and that my doings so would be the only means of preventing the garrison being reinforced by the Albanians, who had actually been sent for, and might be expected in the course of twenty-four hours. These considerations led me to follow his advice, and accordingly I landed that evening (the 17th) as many troops as our small number of boats could convey, a few miles to the eastward of Marabout, without opposition, though I could only take up a position for the night, as, before the next landing could be effected, such a surf had arisen on the beach,

as totally to prevent the second division from approaching the shore. The next morning, however, with infinite difficulty and risk they were landed; but finding my situation now from the increased height of the surf and appearance of the weather, to be very precarious, both with respect to getting provisions or stores on shore, or having any communications with the transports, I determined at all hazards to force my way to the western side, where I could receive supplies from Aboukir Bay, at the same time resolving to attempt (in passing) to get into the town even with the small force I had, and push my way, if possible into the forts that commanded it, a matter I had reason to believe from Major Misset and others, would not be very difficult to accomplish.

I therefore moved forward about eight o'clock in the evening of the 18th, and in our way pallisadoed intrenchment, with a deep ditch in front of it, (that had been thrown up by the Turks, as a defence against the Mamelukes and Arabs on the western side) stretching from fort des Bains to lake Mareotis, strengthened by three batteries mounting 8 guns, exclusive of fort des Bains on its right flank mounting 13 guns. This we effected with very little loss, though under a heavy fire of cannon and musketry, and proceeded within a few yards of Pompey's Gate, where we found the garrison prepared to receive us, the gate barricaded, and the walls lined with troops and armed inhabitants: this, added to the smallness of my force, (not exceeding one thousand men of all descriptions), led me to think the risk too great, and I determined to proceed to the Westward, as I had originally intended, where I arrived in the morning of the 19th, and took up my position on the ground the British troops occupied in the action of the 21st, immediately sending detachments to take possession of Aboukir Castle, and the cut between the lakes Maadie and Mareotis, by which communication the reinforcement of Albanions was expected in Alexandria; in both these attempts we succeeded.

The next day, the 20th, I sent in (by a friendly Arab that had stolen out of town and joined us) a manifesto, addressed to the inhabitants, warning them of the danger of implicating friends and foes, in the event of taking the place by assault, and urging them to force the governor to capitulate. This had the desired effect; a flag of truce was sent out, and a capitulation (of which I herewith inclose a copy) was agreed to and signed. Although this service has fortunately not been of long duration, yet from the scantiness of our numbers, and scarcity of all sorts of supplies, as well military stores as provisions (which the boisterous state of the weather completely prevented our receiving); our situation was for some time rather critical; and I am happy to have it in my power to bear testimony to the patience and cheer-

fulness with which the troops bore every privation, and the ardour and spirit they shewed in the attack of the enemy's works, as well as the inclination and the wish they displayed to have stormed the place, had I deemed that step advisable. To Major-General Wauchope, Brigadier-General Stuart, and Colonel Oswald, who landed with and accompanied me, I feel myself under great obligations for their exertions and assistance in carrying on the service; and I am much indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Airey, acting as deputy-adjutant-general, and Captain Green acting as deputy quarter-master-general, for the great attention and zeal shewn by them in forwarding and executing the duties of their respective departments; and I think it but justice to Captain Pym, and to the officers and men of the detachment of the royal artillery, that was with me to mention the very great zeal and alacrity which they displayed on every occasion, which I am confident would have been equally conspicuous on the part of Capt. Burgoyne and the officers of the engineers, had circumstances permitted them to have acted.

To Captain Hallowell, and the officers and seamen of his Majesty's ship Tigre, I cannot sufficiently express my acknowledgments for the assistance they afforded me, and for the readiness with which they stood forward on all occasions. Captain Hallowell landed and marched with me to the attack of the enemy's entrenchments and to the very gates of the city, and remained on shore until the place surrendered; from his advice and local knowledge I derived much useful information. Captain Withers of the royal navy, agent of transports, is also entitled to praise, for his activity in landing the troops, and for the exertions he afterwards made for supplying them with provisions. I send you here with a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, together with returns of the prisoners made, and of the public stores of different descriptions, found in the several batteries and magazines. I have the honour, to be, &c.

(Signed)

A. M. FRASER,

Maj. Gen.

P. S. The Apollo, with 19 missing transports came to anchor in Aboukir Bay, on the morning of the 20th, and Sir J. Duckworth's squadron here on the 22d.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Army, in the Attack of the 18th of March, 1807, under the Command of Major General Fraser:
1st Bat. 35th Reg. 2 Rank and File, killed; 1 Subaltern, 1 Serjeant, 4 Rank and File, wounded.—Reg De Roll, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 2 Rank and File, killed; 1 Rank and File, wounded.—Sicilian Volunteers, 2 rank and File, killed.—Royal Artillery, 1 Bombardier, 1 Gunner, wounded.—Total, 1 Officer, 6 Rank and File killed; 1 Officer, 1 Serjeant, 8 Rank and File, wounded. Assistant-Surgeon, Catanazo, killed; Lieut. Cameron, wounded.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

*In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary,
from the 20th of April to the 20th of May.*

PTHISIS PULMONALIS	15
Scrophula	7
Asthma	2
Asthma ebriosa & crapulosa	21
Pleuritis	6
Rheumatismus acutus	2
Dysenteria	1
Enteritis	2
Catarrhus	8
Tussis	9
Tussis Dyspnœa	4
Dyspnœa	6
Ascites	2
Epilepsia	2
Paralysis	2
Diarrhœa	3
Dyspepsia	9
Rhumatismus Ch.	4
Menorrhagia	4
Menorrhœa	3
Leucorrhœa	4
Scorbutus	1
Mania	3
Constipatio	2
Vermes	3
Hysteria	6
Infantile Diseases	5

Consumption, that "giant malady," still continues to present itself the most prominent and conspicuous object within the circle of the Reporter's observation.

Several cases of scrophula have occurred during the last month. In scrophula, as allied to consumption, the writer of this article feels particularly interested. Nothing surely could be more irrational than what formerly was the general, and is now a too frequent practice in the treatment of this disease. It is a disease of debility, which is exhibited more obviously, and particularly in glandular obstruction. In such cases, the object ought to be to invigorate, and to excite the languid and enfeebled energies of the frame.

Purgatives that have been so commonly administered, are unequivocally improper. To give laxatives in order to give strength, is a kind of solecism, which trespasses beyond the ordinary limits of even medical absurdity.

Scrophula being regarded as an hereditary disease, is a subject of peculiar horror and apprehension; and to be afflicted with it, is by many considered as an ignominious taint. But it ought to be understood and impressed, that there is no disease which is an inevitable inheritance; although there may be transmitted more than ordinary susceptibility to the operation of those agents which are

calculated to awaken a particular disorder. One who presuming on constitutional immunity from scrophula, from asthma, consumption, or insanity, exposes himself with negligence and without reserve to the exciting causes of them, will be in greater danger of their invasion than another, who conscious of an original propensity to their production, cautiously regulates his internal state and external circumstances, in order to prevent this predisposition from ripening into actual and established disorder. He may cut off the entail by appropriate management and resolute self denial.

The Reporter has known several instances, in which he entertains entire belief, that an early tendency towards mental derangement has been arrested in its progress by a vigorous and persevering exertion of the understanding and the will.

We are in more danger from ourselves than from our parents. There may be a morbid temper of body, as well as of mind coeval with the moment of our birth. But this, in each instance, may perhaps, by proper care and culture, be neutralized or resisted.

Those who start in life with a scanty fortune, or an indigent constitution, often gain an ultimate superiority in both over others who born with more robust stamina, have been nursed in the lap of affluence, educated in prospects of prosperity, and in habits of inadvertence, or of luxurious and licentious dissipation.

Several cases have recently passed, under the eye of the Reporter, which consisted in the impaired and nearly exhausted vitality of a premature and artificial old age. Men seldom live out their legitimate lease of existence.

By profusely squandering the energies of youth, they leave no fund for the infirmity and imbecility of age. These, bankrupts in constitution can never, like commercial insolvents, be restored to their former condition. Every irregular gratification of appetite, or passion, produces a deleterious impression on the permanence and solidity of our frame. On this account it is, that veterans in vice, often appear to become virtuous in consequence of having lost a capacity for voluptuous indulgence.

JOHN REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,
May 27, 1807.

ALPHABETICAL

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between
the 20th of April and the 20th of May extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses)

ALIEN John, Platform, coal merchant. (Flexney
Chancery lane
Agar Moses, Austin Friars, merchant. (Crowder, Old
Jewry
Abell Thomas, Attleburgh, grocer. (Baxters and Co.
Furnival's inn
Archison David, Weiden Beck, draper. (Exerton, Gray's
inn
Bale Thomas, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Edge,
Temple
Burge Richard, the younger, Edford, stocking-maker.
(deasdale and Co. New inn
Stitchford Peter, Lifton, miller. (Anstice Temple
Burnard William, Old Bond street, coach-maker. (Rich-
ardson, Bury street
Bowler John, Cheapside, warehouseman. (Ellis, Cursi-
tor street
Bunwick Jacob, Horsley down, grocer. (Sherwood, Cu-
rsitor-court
Braid Andrew, Frith-street, baker. (Martelli, Norfolk-
street
Brown William, Liverpool, tailor. Battye, (Chancery-
lane
Barrowclough Thomas, Leeds, clothier. (Sykes and Co.
New inn
Bishop Joseph, St. Swithin's-lane, merchant. (Hester
and Co. Lincoln's inn
Belringer Ann, Bodmin, linen draper. (Bigg, Hatton-
garden
Barnes John, Newport, carpenter. (Gilbert, Newport
Benge William, Park place, broker. (Watson and Co.
Austinfriars
Bell Joseph, Fleur-de-luce, street, Soap manufacturer.
(Vincent and Co. Bedford street
Burke John, Dowling Queens Elms, merchant. (Pasmore,
Warrford court
Bennett Matthew, St. Thomas, the Apostle yarn manu-
facturer. (Buller and Co. Honiton
Clark John, Bermondsey, hide salesman. (Morgan and
Co. Sherborne lane
Cox Elias, Bourton, miller. (Dyne, Serjeant's inn
Chapman J. hn, Martin's lane, dry falter. (Gregson and
Co. Throgmorton street
Cranstone William, Drury lane, currier. (Street and Co.
Philpot lane
Cassano Alexander, Piccadilly, auctioneer. Popkin, Dean
street
Coombs Robert, Lincoln's inn, money scrivener. (Popkin,
Dean street
Cole Christopher, Buckfastleigh, feltmonger. (Williams
and Co. Lincoln's inn
Colquhoun Archibald, Lambeth, yeast merchant. (Marson,
Church-row
Clark John, and Henry Hall, Market-Harborough, carpet-
manufacturers. (Kinderly and Co. Gray's inn
Cros Henry, Albany House, cook. (Blake and Co. Essex,
street
Cox Robert, Castle street, carpenter. (Yates, Temper
Clayton Robert, Staley-bridge, victualler. (Ellis, Cursi-
tor street
Dearman Nathan, Pindar Oakes, linen manufacturer.
Law, Holborn
Dodd James, Pall-Mall, hatter. (Dawson and Co. Golden
square
Dartnall William, George Yard, stationer. (Turner, Ed-
ward street
Dawson William Nixon, Tabernacle square, draper.
(Henrich, Palsgrave place
Drake William, Gutter-lane, warehouseman. (Blunt,
Old pay office
Dent Robert, Stoke golding, grocer. (Ruddall and Co.
Clement's inn
Davies George, Cranbourn street, linen draper. (Dewbug,
Conduit street
Desrignes Peter, Rosemond street, watch case maker.
(Cokayne and Co. Lyon's inn
Davis George Philip, and Author Mackie, Philpot lane,
merchants. (Leatham, Bouverie street, Chancery-lane
Duchfield Charles, Tewkesbury, innkeeper. (Windus and
Co. Weatham Bouverie street
Dewhurst Ralph, Preston, upholsterer. (Blacklock,
Temple
Davis Henry, Old-street road, cabinet-maker. (Pike, Nir
street
Dawson Thomas, Portland street, dealer and chapman.
(Morgan, Bedford-row
Dutton Joseph, Burwardesley, cheesefactor. (Allen and
Co. Furnival's inn
Davis Peter, Manchester, merchant. (Kearley and Co.
Manchester
Foster Matthew, Bell's-close, blue manufacturer. (At-
kinson, Chancery lane
Frazer Henry, East Smithfield, grocer. (Towse, Fish-
monger hall
Gretter Charles, and Samuel Winter, Lawrence Pountney
lane merchants. (Croote, Austin Friars
Gwyn Edward, Lambeth, timber merchant. (Clarke,
Lincoln's inn

Godling David, Nottingham, victualler. (Bromley and Co.
Holborn court
Hewlett John, Gloucester, cabinet-maker. (Jenkins and
Co. New Inn
Higham Robert, Preston, corn merchant. (Windle, John
street
Hawkins John Isaac, City Road, dealer and chapman,
(Smart, Clement's inn
Hope William, Manchester, grocer. (Ellis, Cursitor street
Harris Robert, Fish-street hill, woollen manufacturer.
(Gale and son, Bedford street
Hickling Daniel, Frisby, butcher. (Rigge and Co. Carey
street
Hubbard Charles, Norwich, haberdasher. (Gildard,
Holborn court
Hibbs Thomas and Robert Saxby, Wecley, grocers.
Ing edgw William, Leeds, starch maker. (Battie, Chan-
cery lane
Joynour Reuben Ellis, Bristol, merchant. (Platt, Temple
Jones Thomas, Birmingham, coal merchant. (Pimdon
Hind court
Johnstone Bellwood, Liverpool, linen draper. (Parr and
Co. Liverpool
James James, Sithney, woolstapler. (Roberts, Helstone
Jarmy William, Norwich, feltmonger. (Harmer, Norwich
Kenyon Robert, Manchester, muslin manufacturer.
(Johnson and Co. Manchester
Laird Michael, Redburn, straw-hat manufacturer. (Mor-
ton, Furnival's inn
Lycett James, Manchester, calico-manufacturer. (Kin-
derly and Co. Gray's inn
Landstown Edmund, Bridgewater, innholder. (Bleasdale
and Co. New Inn
Lolley William, Liverpool, rectifier. (Avison, Liverpool
Levy Samuel, Mansell street, jeweller. (Poole, Dowgat
mill
Loveday Charles, Painswick, clothier. (Shepherd and Co.
Beafrord row
Mason Richard, Bermondsey-street, dyer. (Milne and Co.
Old Jewry
Marke William, Liverpool, timber merchant. (Black-
stock, St. Mildred's court
May Thomas, Shipperton, shopkeeper. (Rigg, Carey street
Medley Charles, Bolt in Tun inn, coach master. (Chap-
pell, New Inn
Masten William, Lion street, builder. (Smith, Ber-
mondsey
Morley William Drury lane, warehouseman. (Hutchin-
son, Brewer's hall
Norman John, Bristol, coal merchant. (Edmonds, Lin-
coln's inn
Oates Edward, Leeds, drysalter. (Allen and Co. Fur-
nival's inn
Ollivant George, Manchester, merchant. (Ellis, Cursitor
street
Peers John, Liverpool, saddler. (Davies, Liverpool
Pearce Elisha, Haymarket, music-seller. (Dawson and
Co. Golden square
Poole Samuel, Cheapside, milliner. (Earnshaw, Red
Cross street
Parker Joseph, Kingwood, grocer. (Jennings and Co.
Lincoln's inn
Preston James, Barton upon Humber, tanner. (Brown
and Co. Barton upon Humber
Puckey Matthew, Frobus, woolstapler. (Edwards, Truro
Perry Morgan, Fontyple, shopkeeper. (Whitcombe and
Co. Gloucester
Parry James, Great Portland street, linen draper. (Hol-
lamby, Furnival's inn
Pollard William, and James Pollard, Manchester, cotton-
spinners. Ellis, Cursitor street
Pawson William, Chatham, porter merchant. (Cooper
and Co. Chancery-lane
Palke Richard, Little Himpiton, coal merchant. (Disby,
Finch lane
Poole Thomas Edward, Drayton in-Hales, currier. (Ben-
bow and Co. Lincoln's inn
Poulton Thomas, Shadwell, cheesemonger. (Vincent and
Co. Bedford-street
Parnell John, Manchester, linen draper. (Wilson, Gre-
ville street
Reid Andrew, Lower East Smithfield, victualler. (Holmes
and Co. Mark lane
Squire Vrismam, and T. S. the younger, Stoke Damarell,
tinplate workers. (Crafter, Plymouth
Swainack Charles, Russell street, grocer. (superceded
Suter John, East Retford, mercer. (Atkinson, Castle
street
Skurray Charles Thomas, Lloyd's coffee house, under-
writer. (Robinson, New square
Short Nathaniel, Finsbury-place, merchant. (Drew
and Co. New Inn
Stevens William, Little St. Thomas Apostle, money
scrivener. (Everest, Epsom
Spring Thomas the younger, Great Grimsby, ironmonger,
(Harber, Gray's inn
Squire Thomas, West Square, dealer and chapman,
(Holmes and Lewis, Mark lane
Sayer Joseph, Gray's Inn lane, and John Jeffery, Titch-
field street, harness makers. (Bickett, Clement's inn
Sowley Richard, and John Coles, Knowle, corn factors.
(Exerton, Gray's inn
Shaw Richard, Ash by de la Touch, cabinet maker.
(Price and Co. Lincoln's inn

Scott Mark, Bury, rope-maker. (Milne and Co. Old Jewry
Stuart Thomas, Bermondsey street, hat manufacturer.
(Bulfinch, Gray's inn
Smith Samuel, Gun street, baker. (Wilkinson and Co.
White Lyon street
Tucker William, Exeter, merchant. (Brooks, New square
Taylor John, Tagham, shopkeeper. (Hayward, Lamb's
Conduit street
Thorp Joseph the younger, St. Ives, linen draper. (Swain
and Co. Old Jewry
Vipond Joseph, Penrith, flax-dresser. (Wordsworth,
Staple inn
Vaughan Richard, Fore street, linen draper. (Syddall,
Aldersgate street
Valentine Richard, and John Valentine, Mumford's court,
warehousemen
Vandrant John, Wood street, carpenter. (Ledwick La-
timer, Gray's inn, cloak lane
Wilcock Henry, and J. W. Manchester, stay makers.
(Huxley, Temple
Wright John, Oldham, mercer. (Meredith and Co. Lin-
coln's inn
Williams John, Romney Iron Works, shopkeeper. (Bland-
ford and Co. Temple
Whitaker William, Wakefield, and Joseph Whitaker, Lee-
Grain, clothiers. (Willis and Co. Throgmorton street
Wyke William, Preston, linen draper. (Blacklock, Temple
Wells William, Rosemary lane, victualler. (Jones, New
court
Williams Jones, Bristol, broker. (Berridge, Hatton
Garden
Young William, Leaton, grocer. (Lowades and Co. Red
Lion square

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Alfrey John, the younger, Carshalton, carpenter, May 26
Arden John, and John Barker, Beverley, wine merchants
June 27
Atkinson Richard, Henry Watters, and William Ord, Fen-
church street, merchants, June 27
Dobson John, Liverpool, merchant, May 22
Drewitt Henry, Mansfield street, victualler, June 9
Dixon James, Manchester, merchant, June 3, final
Dewdney Benjamin, Riegate, horse dealer, July 4
Dalrymple John, Bermondsey, coal merchant, July 4
Edwards William, New Bond street, goldsmith, May 16,
final
Ellis Thomas, Whitechapel, auctioneer, June 20
Fuller Richard Plumer, Guildford, ironmonger, May 30
Fetton Elizabeth, Bolton-on-the-Moors, milliner, June 30
Fisher Henry, Gracechurch street, grocer, June 13
Grant John, Lawrence, Pountney-lane, merchant, June 2
Goom Richard, Old street, size-maker, June 9
Hanford John, Alford, innkeeper, June 2
Hetherington Andrew, and John Mackie, Drury-lane, per-
fumers, May 16
Hudson William, Wholly, innkeeper, May 16
Hopkins Thomas, West-green, Varnish-maker, June 2
Harwood Abraham, Malden, ironmonger, May 26, final
Hawkes Thomas, Dudley, iron master, May 29, final
Harvey Thomas, Newport, ironmonger, May 29
Harris Timothy, Waltham Holy Cross, pin maker, June 9
Horaby William, Gainsburgh, and Sir Joseph Esdaile,
Mormden Ash, bankers, May 27
Hookham Thomas Jordan, New Bond street, bookseller,
July 3
Hannam John, Sloane street, music seller, June 9
Hamilton Samuel, shoe lane, printer, June 22
Irwin James, Wood street, warehouseman, May 26
Ingle John, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, mercer, June 29, final
Ireland Samuel, St. Clements-lane's, merchant, June 27,
final
Kampf Frederick, Rathbone-place, cabinet-maker, June 6

King John, Yarmouth, miller, May 20
Lee John, York, woollen draper, June 11
Lindsay Peter, Greenwich, baker, June 30
Lugg William James, Worcester, baker, June 9
Morris George, Torking, upholsterer, June 9
Morgan John, Conduit street, bookseller, June 6
Moat Thomas, Halifax, and George Panter, Northampton,
manufacturers, June 9
McKinlay Daniel, and Abraham Mendes Selesario, Sil-
lane, June 2
Macdonald Duncan, Thread-needle-street, merchant,
May 30
Mark George, Lisle street, woollen draper, June 27
Martindale John, New Bond street, wine merchant,
July 7
Nichols George, Portpool lane, builder, June 6
Pearson John, Pudsey, clothier, May 20
Perry John James, Whitechapel-road, warehouseman,
May 23
Paine William, Ipswich, coach-maker, May 18, final
Papillon Peter James, St. Swithin's lane, merchant, May 1
Patrick Thomas, King street, optician, May 23
Pheps Robert, Plymouth dock, baker, June 6
Patterson Thomas, Nicholas lane, underwriter, June 6
Paton Robert, Hatton Wall, baker, June 9
Parker Jesse, Eghaston, rope maker, June 11
Parson's Thomas, Warrington place, builder, June 21
Phillips Benjamin, and William Bacon, Ewer street,
drug grinders, June 6
Parnell James, Deal, innkeeper, May 23
Parkinson Thomas, and John Par, Coleman street, clip-
mist, June 27
Pugh Edward, Franklin's Yard, oilman, June 21
Rayner Aaron, Manchester, merchant, June 2
Ravenscroft William Henry, Michael Edward Fell, and
James Entwistle, Manchester cotton spinners, June 21
Sutton Thomas, Kingmore, ship-builder, May 8
Syms Jonathan, Trowbridge, clothier, May 19
Symm William, Birmingham, gift toy maker, May 4,
final
Stearne John, Newport, liquor merchant, May 3
Stork John, Thomas Whitby, and Matthew Botterill,
Great Driffild, merchants, June 2
Samsbury Richard, Bath, coach master, June 6, final
Sheardown Robert, the younger, Lincoln, stationer,
June 9, final
Scrape Jeffery, Red Lion street, stock broker, June 20,
final
Tanner John, Mary-le-bone, vintner, June 6
Tittford William Charles, Bishopsgate street, within,
linen draper, May 16
Townsend Job, Barnsley, grocer, May 26
Thrupp Harry, White Lion street, horse dealer, June 9
Thomas Henry Smith, and John Lascelles, Mill lane,
coopers, June 20
Thomson William, Portland street, coal merchant, June 20,
final
Williams John George, London Road, merchant, May 26
Weston John, Lane-end, Potter, May 21
Westwood Richard, Bristol, maltster, May 15
Wilson William, Runton, grocer, May 14
Wilson William, and John Wilson, Basinghall street,
woollen draper, May 30
Wake James, Whitby, shipbuilder, May 19, final
Webb William, Bridge Road, coal merchant, June 16
Waterworth Edward, Newport, bookseller, May 30
Weisford Nathaniel, Exeter, haberdasher, June 19
Wilke John Adam, Coleman street, merchant, June 20,
final
Wallace Ambrose, and John Pugh, Lower Thames street,
slop-sellers, June 9
Waters Joseph, Old Bethlem, turner, June 13, final
Youngusband William, Colchester, draper, May 30

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON. *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

THE Annual Report of the London Dispensary for curing Diseases of the Eye and Ear, under the care of Mr. Saunders, in Charterhouse-square, states that from the 25th of March, 1806, to the same day in 1807, 1036 patients have been cured of diseases of the eyes, and 49 of diseases of the ear.

A Fire broke out at three o'clock in the morning of the 1st of May in the house of Mrs. St. Ledger, of Covent-garden Theatre, in Norton-street, Mary-le-bone, which was totally consumed. A char-woman in the employ of Mrs. St. Ledger, who slept in the house, endeavouring to escape from a window on the second floor, fell into the street and was killed on the spot. Two female servants

narrowly escaped the same fate, and an infant-child of Mrs. St. Ledger's was with difficulty rescued from the flames. The house had recently been fitted up in the most fashionable manner, and neither that nor the furniture was insured.

The Committee of the Refuge for the Destitute, at Cuper's Bridge, Lambeth, report, that during the short period the Institution has been opened, 58 persons have applied either for admission or relief; of whom 20 have been admitted, 20 relieved out of the house, and 18 not considered proper objects: 10 of those admitted, are now in the house, and conduct themselves with great propriety. The males are employed in splitting firewood, and occa-
sionally

sionally working in the garden. The females are employed in spinning, making household and body linen, washing, &c. Of the 10 who have been discharged, some have been dismissed for improper behaviour, and others have been placed in situations, where they are earning their livelihood, and have expressed themselves grateful for the benefits they have received from the Institution. The present state of the Funds of the Charity is as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
In 3 per Cent. Consolidated Annuities	1875	0	0
In Short Annuities	50	0	0
Nine Exchequer Bills, and one India Bond, for 100l. each	1000	0	0
Cash in the Treasurer's and Banker's hands, &c.	240	19	5

The Committee also observe that most of the difficulties, which it was presumed would impede, if not entirely prevent, this Establishment, are now done away, and a Refuge is actually, opened, where the penitent Criminal, the deserted Female, the helpless Labourer, and the furnished Stranger, may find employment, support, and instruction.

MARRIED.

Lord Chartley, eldest son of the Earl of Leicester, to Miss Gardener, of Lower Grosvenor-street, with a fortune of 100,000l.

A. S. Learmonth, esq. of Manchester-buildings, to Miss Jessy Learmonth, daughter of Alexander L., esq. of Parliament-street.

John Willock, esq. of Golden square, to Miss Grojan, daughter of the late Francis G., esq. of Brompton Grove.

John Anstruther Thompson, esq. of Carlton, Fife-shire, to Miss Adam, only daughter of William A., esq. of Bloomsbury-square.

Major General the Hon. Charles Hope, to Miss Finch Hatton, eldest daughter of George Finch H., esq. of Eastwell Park, Kent.

Robert Heathcote, esq. to Miss Searle, late of the Theatre Royal, Covent garden.

George Warwick Bampfylde, esq. only son of Sir Charles W. B. to Miss Sneyd, only daughter of the Rev. Ralph S.

The Hon. Colonel Crewe, son of Lord C., to Miss Hungerford, of Cavendish-square.

James Hakerville, esq. of Margaret street, Cavendish square, to Miss Maria Catharine Brown, second daughter of William B., esq. of Green-street, Grosvenor square.

The Rev. T. Scott, of Brighton, to Miss M. White, youngest daughter of Joseph W., esq. of Cheshire.

Captain J. A. P. Mac Gregor, of the Bengal Infantry, to Miss Jane Ness, of Baker-street.

Captain John Croft, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Buckworth, daughter of the late Thomas B., esq. of Finsbury square.

Edward Ellis, esq. of Dancer's Hill, South Mims, to Mary Ann Heyman, daughter of Henry H., esq. of Queen's square.

Edward Dalbee Temple, esq. only son of the Rev. Dr. T., of Northwood-place, in Suffolk, to Miss Honeywood, fourth daughter of the late Sir John H., bart. of Evington, Kent.

Richard Bellamy, esq. of Sherborne, Dorset, to Miss Eliza Mary Randall, youngest daughter of Samuel R., esq. of Puddle Trenchide, in the same county.

John Pratt, esq. of Bell's Hill, Northumberland, to Miss Owen, of Norfolk-street, Strand.

The Hon. George Winn, of Little Warley, Essex, to Miss Elizabeth Mary Majendie, eldest daughter of Lewis M., esq. of Headlingham castle, in the same county.

Price Edwards, esq. of Talgarth, to Miss Brown, only daughter of the late Herbert Gwyne B., esq. of Imley, Northamptonshire.

William David Field, esq. of Ulceby Grange, Lincolnshire, to Miss Oldham, daughter of the late Captain O., of the 62d foot.

DIED.

In child bed, Mrs. Ebers, wife of Mr. John Ebers, librarian and stationer of Old Bond-street, who with three children have deeply to lament their irreparable loss.

In the Adelphi, Benjamin Booth, esq. many years a director of the East India Company's affairs.

In Russel-street, Mrs. Egan, many years wardrobe keeper and principal dress maker to Covent-garden Theatre.

Mrs. Limmer, of the Prince of Wales's Coffee House, Conduit-street.

In Old Broad-street, Dr. Hamilton, one of the physicians of the London Hospital.

In Montague-street, Russell-square, William Day, esq.

At Hampstead, Lady Charlotte Wingfield, wife of William W., esq. and sister to Earl Digby, 35.

At Clay Hall, Herts, William Gosling, esq. merchant of London.

In the Herald's College, Mrs. Ann Harrison, wife of George H., esq. Clarenceux King of Arms, widow of George Bishop, esq. of Sydenham, in Kent, sister of Mrs. Alice Fenwick (who died at Hackney exactly five weeks preceding), and only surviving issue of Michael Fenwick, formerly of College-hill, London.

In Charter house square, Mrs. Beard, wife of Mr. John B., proctor, Doctors' Commons.

At Stanmore, George Heming, esq.

At Hackney, Sophia Williams, fourth daughter of the late William W., esq. of the Custom-house, London.

In Upper Charlotte-street, Mrs. Hill, relict of Admiral H.

In Wimpole-street, Mrs. Margaret Fisher, widow of Thomas F., esq.

Aged 71, at the house of his friend and former pupil Henry Smith, esq. M.P., Mr. George Walker, of Wavertree, near Liverpool, F.R.S.; formerly an eminent dissenting minister at Nottingham, and afterwards conductor

tor of the new College, at Manchester; where he succeeded the late Dr. Perceval, as president of the Literary and Philosophical Society of that town. As a mark of respect for his distinguished talents as a mathematician, he was, many years ago, elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, in London; and in this character as well as in that of a philosopher and a divine, he possessed no common portion of the esteem and gratitude of his numerous friends and of society at large. He regarded piety to God as the foundation of every duty; and in his mind it was a deeply fixed principle, undebased by bigotry or superstition, and untinctured by gloom. His charity was pure, ardent, and universal; his temper peculiarly social, cheerful and generous. In him, science, liberty and virtue possessed an intrepid, disinterested advocate; and the energetic zeal and glowing eloquence with which he, at all times, defended their interests, will secure him an honourable distinction among the friends to the best interests of mankind.

In New Burlington-street, the *Right Hon. Lady Walpole*.

In West-square, *Miss Jessy Barker*, youngest daughter of the late Robert B., esq. proprietor of the Panorama, Leicester-square, 24.

In Berners-street, *John Buller*, esq. representative in the two last parliaments for the borough of East Looe.

In Wimpole-street, the *Hon Thomas Fane*, brother of the Earl of Westmoreland, and M. P. for Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, which place he represented in several successive parliaments. He was born in 1760, was educated at Westminster, and in 1789 married to Miss Lowe. Mr. F. was for many years one of the grooms of his Majesty's bed-chamber, to which situation is annexed a salary of 500l. per annum.

In Mincing-lane, *J. P. Hankey*, esq. an eminent merchant, alderman of Candlewick Ward, and colonel of the 9th regiment of London Volunteers. Mr. H. was a candidate for the representation of the metropolis, and would most probably have obtained the object of his ambition, had he not been unfortunately attacked on the first day of the poll by an illness, brought on, as it is supposed by the excessive fatigue of his canvass. Notwithstanding the assistance of the most eminent professional men, his disorder changed to a mortification which put a period to his life on the following day.

At Osborn's Hotel, *Sir James Durno*, lately his majesty's consul at Memel, a gentleman of great commercial abilities.

In Park-street, *Lady Jane Knollys*, second daughter of the Earl of Banbury.

Mrs. Blanchard, wife of Mr. B. of the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden.

Mrs. Kemble, mother to the celebrated performer of that name, and to Mrs. Siddons.

Mrs. Maxwell, relict of Colonel M., and mother to the Duchess of Gordon.

In Charter House-square, aged 75, *Nathaniel Hulfe*, M. D. F. R. S. and F. A. S. physician to the Charter-house nearly thirty years. His death was occasioned by the following circumstance:—The chimney of his house having been blown down, he wished to see what damage was done, and got upon the roof, from which he fell to the ground, on his head, with his legs erect against the wall. This accident he survived many days in excruciating pain. At his own request he was interred in the pensioners ground, and his remains were followed to the grave by twenty-four surgeons and physicians.

Mr. Robert Heron, author of a History of Scotland, Tour to the Highlands, and various other publications. He was a native of Scotland and was bred to the church. Being a young man of promising abilities, he was patronized by Dr. Blair, who appointed him his assistant, in which capacity he officiated for some time. He was a man of multivarious erudition, and during his residence in Scotland, wrote, translated and compiled several reputable works in various branches of literature. His views of church preferment not answering his expectations, he abandoned his native country and came to London, where his talents soon procured him the countenance of some eminent booksellers as well as the friendship of literary men. He was for a short time editor of the British Press and Globe, daily papers established by the booksellers. Last year he commenced a newspaper entitled, the Fame; but the undertaking did not succeed, and its failure involved him in pecuniary difficulties, which probably superinduced that fever which put an end to his life in the Fever Institution. His fate adds one more to the examples of the melancholy consequences of want of prudence, a defect unhappily too common among men of literature and genius.

In Ely Place, Holborn, aged 80, *Mrs. Knowles*. She was a native of Staffordshire, and the widow of Dr. K., a much esteemed physician in London. Her parents being of the society of Friends, she was carefully educated in substantial and useful knowledge, but this alone could not satisfy her active mind; for she was long distinguished by various works in the polite arts of poetry, painting, and more especially the imitation of nature in needle-work. Some specimens of the latter having accidentally fallen under the observation of their majesties, they expressed a wish to see her. She was accordingly presented in the simplicity of her quaker dress, and graciously received. This and subsequent interviews led to her grand undertaking, a representation of the King in needle-work, which she completed to the entire satisfaction of their Majesties, though she had never before seen any thing of the kind. She next accompanied her husband in a scientific tour through Holland, Germany and France, where they

they obtained introductions to the most distinguished personages. Mrs. K., was admitted to the toilette of the late unfortunate Queen of France, by the particular desire of the latter. The appearance of a quaker was an extraordinary spectacle to that princess, who eagerly enquired concerning their tenets and acknowledged that these heretics were, at least, philosophers. Mr. K. wrote on various subjects, philosophical, theological, and poetical. Some of her performances have been published with her name, but more anonymously; and it is said, that she modestly retained in manuscript far more than she submitted to the public. When urged on these subjects, she would reply: "Even arts and sciences are but evanescent splendid vanities, if unaccompanied by the Christian virtues." Mr. Boswell has preserved a conversation between Mrs. K. and Dr. Johnson, which evinces the powers of her mind, and the liberality of her religious opinions, at the same time that it reflects very little honour on those of her powerful, but somewhat bigotted, opponent.

In Bishopsgate-street, *Miss Thompson*, an accomplished young lady, whose death was occasioned by her clothes taking fire.

At Lambeth, *Mrs. Oakley*, wife of R. O.

At his seat at Ashley-park, Surry, *Sir Henry Fletcher, bart.* of Clea hall, near Wigton, in Cumberland. This gentleman was born in the year 1727, and was brought up in the service of the East-India Company, two of whose ships, the Stormont and Middlesex, he successively commanded. On retiring from that service, Captain Fletcher was chosen a director of the company, and continued to fill that office for eighteen years, except when he went out by rotation. He entered into parliament, as member for the county of Cumberland, in the year 1763, against a very powerful influence. In October of the same year, he married *Miss Lintot*, of Southwater, in Suffex, by whom he had two children, a son and a daughter. In parliament he espoused the sentiments of the opposition, and on the accession of that party to power, was rewarded for his support with a patent of baronetage on the 20th of May, 1782. In 1783, we find him approving of the treaty of peace with France, so far as related to the settlements of the East-India Company, but in a cautious and guarded manner. When Mr. Fox, in November of the last-mentioned year, introduced his celebrated India Bill, Sir Henry Fletcher was nominated one of the seven commissioners for the affairs of Asia. The circumstances which occasioned the rejection of that measure, are too well known to be here repeated. In 1796, Sir Henry voted with Mr. Fox for a direct censure on ministers, on account of having advanced money to the Emperor and the Prince of Condé, without the knowledge or

MONTHLY MAG. No. 157.

consent of parliament. In 1797, he also supported Mr. Grey, in his motion for a reform in parliament; but we do not find his name in any of the late divisions. Sir Henry continued to represent the county of Cumberland till the general election of 1806; and in him that county has lost an active and faithful friend. Without flattery it may be asserted, that it has fallen to the lot of few men to be more generally beloved, and of still fewer so justly to merit that love. The basis of his public character was integrity, as was friendship of his private character. The good he did was from principle. His manners were affable and unassuming, perfectly characteristic of the simplicity and rectitude of his heart. To his own family he was most dear, and to his tenants an affectionate friend. Uninfluenced by the insinuations of the sycophant, he never ceased to be faithful to his own judgment, and to the justice which prompted it. This conduct gained him the esteem of men of understanding, and caused him to be looked up to with deference in the legislative assembly of the nation. Sir Henry is succeeded in his title by his only son, of the same name as himself.

At Windsor, the *Right Reverend John Douglas, D. D. F. R. S.* and *A. S.* lord bishop of Salisbury and chancellor of the order of the garter. This distinguished prelate and veteran in literature was a native of Scotland, and was born about the year 1719. His first education was at Glasgow, from whence he removed to Balliol College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship and proceeded to the degree of master arts, October 14, 1743. He accumulated the degrees of bachelor and doctor in divinity, May 6, 1758. Not long after his entering into holy orders he obtained the rectory of Eaton Constantine, in Shropshire, on the presentation of the Earl of Bradford. Mr. Douglas was at this time tutor to the son of the Earl of Bath, and therefore resided but little upon his living. His first literary adventure was very auspicious. In 1747, William Lander, a native of Edinburgh, and a man of considerable talents and learning, excited general attention by publishing through the medium of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, a paper, to which he gave the title of "an Essay on Milton's Use and Imitation of the Moderns:" the design of which was to prove that our great epic poet had made free with the works of some obscure Latin poets of modern date in the composition of his immortal poem of *Paradise Lost*. Answers were given to this essay through the same channel, but they failed of their object in vindicating the fame of Milton, because none of them pointed out the frauds of which his calumniator had been guilty. Flushed with his success, Lander ventured in 1750 to publish his Essay at large in separate form, in which he

dwells upon the supposed plagiarisms of Milton, in a strain of triumph and impudence which it would be difficult to parallel in the history of literary imposture. One passage from this scarce and curious performance may be amusing to the reader as displaying the spirit of Lander and his unblushing effrontery. "And here," says he, "I could produce a whole cloud of witnesses, as fresh vouchers of the truth of my assertion, with whose fine sentiments, as so many gay feathers Milton has plumed himself; like one who would adorn a garland with flowers, secretly taken out of various gardens; or a crown with jewels, stolen from the different diadems or repositories of princes, by which means he shines indeed, but with the borrowed lustre of a surreptitious majesty." The admirers of Milton were astonished at the boldness of his assailant, and we may venture to add, that most of them were appalled at the sight of the numerous passages in which the parallelisms were too striking to have been casual or common to different writers. In short, though every one wished to clear our immortal bard from the weighty charge brought against him, it seemed to be a consummation rather to be desired than hoped for. Such was the anxious state of the literary world when Mr. Douglas published a detection of Lander's forgeries in *A Letter to the Earl of Bath*, entitled "*Milton vindicated from the Charge of Plagiarism, brought against him by Mr. Lander.*" In this masterly pamphlet the learned critic proves, that the passages which had been cited by Lander from Masenius, Staphorstius, Taubmannus, and other obscure writers, had been interpolated by the forger himself, who had also foisted into his quotations entire lines from Hog's Latin translation of *Paradise Lost*, into which no examiner but Mr. Douglas had been inquisitive enough to look. The detection of this infamous fraud was so complete that Lander's booksellers insisted upon his disproving the charge by producing his vouchers in correct editions of the works which he had mentioned, or of confessing his guilt. Lander chose the latter, and in a letter which was published he assigned the reasons for his conduct, and his pretended contrition for the offence. That this expression of contrition was pretended, soon afterwards appeared, for the impostor published another attack on the character of Milton, charging him with having made additions to the *Icon Basilike* of King Charles the First for the purpose of injuring that unfortunate monarch's reputation. This foul calumny which was soon made manifest, rendered Lander so infamous that he quitted the kingdom and died some years after in the island of Barbadoes. To return to Mr. Douglas: His next literary

engagement was in detecting the pretensions of Archibald Bower, the author of the *Lives of the Popes*, whose whole story is too long for this place. Bower was a native of Scotland, and had filled a situation in the court of Inquisition, at Macerata in Italy, from whence he removed in 1726, and after many extraordinary adventures arrived in England. Here he publicly abjured the Romish religion, and obtained some powerful friends. Having accumulated some money, he paid it to Mr. Hill, a Jesuit, and in consequence was readmitted into the society in 1744. But he afterwards quarrelled with his associates and recovered his money by a suit at law. When his history of the Popes came out, his negotiations with the Jesuits were made public, and several pamphlets were published by him and his adversaries. The patrons of Bower were, however, unwilling to believe him a hypocrite till Mr. Douglas entered into the controversy and completely developed the imposture. From that time Bower sunk into disrepute, and he died in obscurity in 1766. In 1754 Mr. Douglas published his principal work entitled, "*Criterion; or, a Discourse on Miracles,*" in which he settles the distinction between true and false miracles in a masterly manner. And of all the answers to the sophistry of David Hume, this may be safely pronounced the clearest and most convincing. This excellent volume having become very scarce and dear, was reprinted a few months since. In 1757 the author was presented to a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Durham, in which he took his degree of doctor in divinity. In 1762 he was made canon of Windsor, on the promotion of Dr. Keppel to the bishoprick of Exeter. His next elevation was to the episcopal bench on the death of Dr. Edmund Law, bishop of Carlisle, in 1783. From that see, bishop Douglas was translated to Salisbury, on the removal of Dr. Barrington to Durham, in 1791. Bishop Douglas was one of the first members of the celebrated Beef-steak Club, rendered so famous by Goldsmith's humorous poem, entitled, *Retaliation*. By the appointment of the Lords of the Admiralty, he arranged the journals and papers of Captain Cook for publication, and he prefixed to the work a most admirable and perspicuous introduction. In his episcopal character he was dignified and exemplary. He was a liberal patron of deserving men; and he disposed of the preferments in his gift with a discriminating attention to merit and long service. In his conversation he was affable and lively; he abounded with anecdotes, chiefly of the literary kind; and his opinions of men and things were always expressed with a most scrupulous regard to truth and benevolence.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

** * Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE seamen of Newcastle have lately instituted a Society for their relief in case of sickness, old age, or infirmity, shipwreck, &c. and it has also for one of its principal objects the relief of its members in an enemy's prison.

The Tyne Side Agricultural Society have offered the following premiums, to be adjudged at their next meeting, on the 6th of July:—1. For the best tup, more than one-shear, to be kept in the district during the ensuing season—Five Guineas. 2. For the best shearing tup, under the same restrictions—Five Guineas. 3. For the best pen of five gimmers, to be kept in the district for the purpose of breeding—Five Guineas.

Married.] At Longbenton, Ralph Fenwick, esq. to Miss Brown, daughter of William B. esq.—The Rev. John Drake, to Miss Rudman, only daughter of the late James R. esq. alderman of Newcastle.

At Bishopwearmouth, John Maling, jun. esq. of Grange, to Miss Allan, daughter of the late Robert A. esq. of Sunnyside.

At Durham, M. Balfour, esq. district surgeon, to Miss Eliz. Brown, daughter of the late Mr. George B.

At Stockton, Leonard Raisbeck, esq. lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Stockton Volunteers, to Miss Robinson, youngest daughter of the late Leonard R. esq.

Died.] At Coldstream, the Rev. John Rutherford, formerly a Protestant dissenting minister at Swalwell, 59.

At Sunderland, Mr. Mackintosh.—Mrs. De-bello, 52.—Mrs. Eleanor Hall, 60.—Mrs. Mary Craggs, a maiden lady, 51

At Newcastle, Mrs. Dorothy Selby, a maiden lady, 74.—Mrs. Marsden.—Mr. John Harvey, 41.—Mr. William Maxwell, surgeon, 59.—Mrs. Carleton, 73.—Mrs. Bell, wife of Mr. Edward B. merchant.

At Durham, Mr. George Wheldon, 72.—Mr. John Moralee, of the George and Dragon Inn, 59.—Alexander James, second son of John McKenzie, esq. of Applecross.—Mr. Hugh Boyd, 67.—Dr. Charles Keith, physician, of Harrowgate.

At Heighington, Durham, Anthony Jepson, esq. a lieutenant in the royal navy, 57.

At Jarrow Colliery, Mr. T. Vaux.

At Tynemouth Barracks, Mr. Pinkeman,

first serjeant-major in the 2d regiment of Lancashire Militia.

At Edmonsley, Mr. Stephen Wheldon, 85

At Hexham, Mrs. Robinson, 81

At Berwick, Mr. Joseph Holliday.—Mr. John Manners.

At the Steel, near Bellingham, Simon Dodd, esq. 83

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

From a new system adopted in airing the Earl of Lonsdale's extensive coal-works near Whitehaven, the miners have, fortunately, been free from any serious accidents for several years; although many new spreads, or fields of coal, have been opened out; and this process is always deemed the most dangerous part of the service. The hydrogen gas, inflammable air, or dirt, as the workmen call it, is now made useful in carrying on the works. They have collected a very large quantity of it, at the bottom of one of their upcast shafts (Duke Pit), and keep it constantly burning. The heat from it exceeds that of their largest coal fires, or lamps, as they are called, which are kept at the bottom of the upcast shafts, to rarify the air in the pit. The speed of the common atmospheric air, by burning the hydrogen gas, is greatly accelerated. It compels it to travel at the rate of more than four miles an hour; whereas common air courses, with coal fires at the upcast shafts, seldom send it more than three miles an hour. It also saves the expence of attendance and coals, which is very considerable at other upcast shafts. In these works, neither expence nor care is wanting to make the situation of the colliers, whilst at their labour, as secure as possible; and they are accommodated with neat and comfortable houses, rent free, adjoining the town, in the pleasantest situation that it affords. All the houses, in number 300, are supplied with excellent water, conveyed in lead pipes from reservoirs made solely for their use, above the level of the village. These houses are frequently white-washed within, to prevent infectious diseases; and annually on the outside also, which contributes much to the neatness of their appearance. From the improving state of these extensive works, all kinds of workmen, on their arrival at Whitehaven, find immediate employment.

The annual Report of the Sunday Schools at Kendal, states, that there have been 403

children under instruction during the last year; and that the expences, including jackets for 47 boys, and gowns for 93 girls, as rewards for regular attendance, amounted to 110l.

By the annual statement of the Kendal Lying-in-Charity, it appears that 98 poor women have been furnished with midwives, nurses, and linen, during the last year, at the expence of only 58l. 17s.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. Henry Gibson, to Miss Todd, only daughter of Mr. T. land-surveyor.

At Graystock, Thomas Clippant, esq. of Greenthwaite-hall, to Miss Mary Hudless, of Johnby-hall.

At Carlisle, Mr. Hall, china-merchant, of London, to Miss Ebdell, only daughter of Mr. Isaac E.

Died.] At Calder-Abbey, Mrs. Senhouse, relict of Joseph Tiffin S. esq.

At Carlisle, aged 53, the Rev. Michael Wheelwright, minister of the parish of St. Mary's, in that city, senior minor canon of the cathedral, and lecturer of St. Cuthbert's: a gentleman whose head and heart did honour to his profession and to humanity, in whose character were united the sincere Christian, the conscientious and liberal-minded clergyman, the pleasing and safe companion, and the cordial and steady friend.—Mrs. Little, relict of Mr. L. attorney, 55.

At Keswick, Mrs. Hannah Wilson, formerly housekeeper to the late governor Stephenson, 102. She cut two new teeth after her 85th year.

At Maryport, Mrs. Wood, relict of Mr. John W. ship-builder, 74.—Miss Brisco.

At Latterhead, in Loweswater, Mr. Peter Burnyeat, 91.

At Tom But, in Lamplugh, Mrs. Frances Jackson, 92.

At Buttermere, Mrs. Pearson, 94.

At Egremont, Mr. John Wood, of the King's Arms.

At Penrith, Mr. Joseph Vipond, 74.—Mr. R. Stalker, tallow chandler, 77.—Mrs. Monkhouse, wife of Mr. John M.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Joseph Pearson, 82.—Mrs. Mary France, 67.—Mrs. Robertson, wife of Mr. John R. aged 72 years; during all which time she resided in the house in which she was born.—Mrs. Mary Jefferson, 80.—Mrs. Sewell, 30.—Mrs. Eliz. Carlisle, 61.

At Maryport, Mrs. Margery Neilson, a lady of the most amiable manners, and whose life was adorned with every Christian virtue, 84.

At Workington, Mr. Thomas Banks, 33.—Mr. John Bell, 82.—William Garthshore, youngest child of Maitland Falcon, esq.

At Kirkland, Kendal, Mr. William Scott, many years in the employ of the Low Mills Company, near Kendal, 69.

At Harrington Harbour, Mr. James Morrison, 91.

At Newlands, near Wigton, Mrs. Palmer.

At Kendal, Mr. Thomas Bateman, 80.

At Ravenstondale, Mr. John Guy, 49.—Mr. James Martin, 38.

At Grayrigg, Mr. W. Rowlandson, 70.

At Old Hall, near Kendal, Edward Johnson, esq.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At Knaresborough, Mr. James Calah, aged 25, to Miss Ann Metcalfe, 73, with a very large fortune.

At Hull, Captain John Ramsden, of Plymouth, to Miss Porter, eldest daughter of Mr. P.—Captain Charles Wilson, of the *Whim*, of this port, to Miss Donaldson.

At Fairburn, Thomas Jackson, esq. to Mrs. Jackson.

At Cawthorne, Mr. Henry Wilstow, of Liverpool, to Miss Martha Thorp, daughter of Samuel T. esq. Banks' Hall.

At Leeds, the Rev. Robert Morrit, prebendary of the cathedral church of Ross, and rector of Castlehaven, in the county of Cork, youngest son of the late John Sawrey M. esq. of Rokeby Park, in the county of York, to Alicia, the youngest daughter of William Cookson, esq.

At York, Mr. Thomas Laycock, of Armley, to Miss Hay, daughter of the late John H. esq.—Mr. Isaac Galilee, to Miss Hannah Thurnham, third daughter of the late John T. esq.

At Whixley, Captain Simpson, of the Knaresborough volunteers, to Miss Binks.

Died.] At Fryston Hall, near Pontefract, Miss Le Mesurier, 37.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Matthewman, wife of Thomas M. esq.—Mrs. Dawson, wife of Mr. D. attorney, 39.—Mrs. Ewart, 69.

At York, Mr. Etherington, one of the common council, 84.—Mr. Thomas Agar, one of the common councilmen for Walmgate Ward, 49.

At Halifax, Mrs. Briggs, wife of Mr. James B. clerk of the Property Tax Office.—Mr. Robert Scholes.

At Hull, Mrs. Guy, wife of Mr. John G. 60.—Miss Brown, daughter of the late Mr. John B. 23.—Mrs. Wheatley, 66.—Mrs. Bentley, 62.—John Eddie, gent. 76.—Mr. William Carter, 49.—Mr. Richard Ferdinando, attorney, 50.—Mr. John Daltry, 25.

At Riston Grange, Peter Nevill, esq. 70.

At Knaresborough, Mr. Richard Turton, 86.

At Leeds, Mrs. Hadwen.—Mr. Williams, formerly an eminent woolstapler.—Mr. Lawton, organist of the parish church.—John Lee, esq.

At Hornington, near Tadcaster, John Atkinson, esq. 65.

At Stillingfleet, Mr. George Masterman, 85.

At Mesbro', near Rotherham, Jonathan Walker, esq. one of the justices of the peace for the West Riding.

At

At Grove Place, Samuel Williams, esq. 78.

At Kirbymoorside, in her 78th year, Dorothy Comber, wife of the Rev. William C. vicar of that place. She was the daughter of James Arbuthnot, of Weymouth, esq. and near relation of Dr. Arbuthnot. She was a person of exemplary piety, lively manners, of a benevolent and charitable disposition; and her loss will be greatly felt by the poor, and the circle of her acquaintance.

At Ferham, near Rotherham, Jonathan Walker, esq.

At Malton, Mr. Elias Inchbald, attorney.

LANCASHIRE.

The first foundation stone of the intended New Corn Exchange, in Brunswick-street, Liverpool, was laid on the 24th of April. This building is intended for a general resort of the corn merchants, on the plan of the Exchange in Mark-lane; and considering that Liverpool is the seat of the second corn market in the kingdom, it is somewhat surprising that an establishment of this kind has not been instituted before. It will be a very handsome structure, with a stone front to Brunswick-street, of plain Grecian architecture. Like the New Exchange Buildings, it is erected by subscription; a fund of 10,000*l.* having been raised by shares of 100*l.* each.

Married.] At Winwick, Mr. Richard Fisher, merchant, of Lancaster, to Miss M. Foster, of Ulverston.

At Liverpool, Captain Thomas Southward, of the ship Sampson, to Miss Rookin, of Whitehaven.—Mr. John Hall, of Falmouth, to Miss Mary M^cPherson, daughter of the Rev. Mr. M^cP.

At Bury, Mr. James Holt, cotton merchant, to Mrs. Mercer, of the Trap Inn.

At Rocheale, Mr. John P. Arrowsmith, of Manchester, attorney, to Miss Holt, third daughter of Mr. Oliver H. of Underwood, Rochdale.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Hudson, of Underbank, near Stockport, attorney, to Miss Latham, only daughter of Mr. Amos L.

At Dean, near Bolton, Mr. Wowell, of Smithels, to Mrs. Peel, relict of Robert P. esq.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Woods, 73.—Mrs. Hughes, 60.—Mr. Benjamin Smith, 56.—Mr. Hunter, 56.—Mrs. Elizabeth Murrow, 70.—Mr. William Mackford, one of the excise port-surveyors.—Mr. James Shanks, 56.—Mr. James Newell, of Chester, 57.—Mr. James Riddiough, late of Ormskirk, surgeon, 55.—Robert Blundell, esq. 53.—Mr. Edward Ashburner, many years commander of a vessel in the West-India trade from this port, 74.—John Colquitt, esq. town clerk, the death of whose wife is recorded in our last number, 61.—Mrs. Powell, 41.—Mrs. Mercer, 54.—Mrs. Norris, relict of Captain Thomas N. 67.

At Mossley-Hill, Mrs. Baker, widow of Peter B. esq. one of the aldermen of Liverpool.

At Blackburn, Miss Ellen Olverson, of Ormskirk, 18.

At Manchester, Charles Lawson, esq. M. A. formerly of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 79. He was appointed second master of the Free Grammar School in this town by the late Dr. Randolph, the president of that College, in the year 1748, and succeeded the late Rev. Mr. Purnell, as head master, in the year 1764. In him the gentleman and the scholar were intimately united. He bore a long and painful indisposition with uncommon fortitude, and resigned his last breath under the heavenly consolation of a well-spent life.—Mrs. Hannah Deacon, 26.—Mr. John Mulcaster.—Mr. Crossley, 56.—Mr. Henry Barton.—Mr. James Stewart, 73.

At Lancaster, Mr. David Dockwray, 74.—Richard Postlethwaite, esq. one of the aldermen of the borough, 74.

At Pennington, near Ulverston, Miss Fleming, 26.

At Prescot, John Chorley, esq. sen. 66.

At Everton, John Gregson, esq. receiver-general for Lancashire, 52.

At Borwick, Mrs. Parkinson, relict of Mr. Henry P. of Woodacre, near Garstang.

At Preston, Thomas Tunnel, esq. collector of excise.

At Heywood, Mrs. Buckley, wife of Mr. James B. merchant, of Liverpool.

At Tenterfield House, near Rochdale, Miss Susannah Dawson, second daughter of Mr. Edward D. 19.

At Farnworth, near Bolton, Mr. John Crompton, paper maker, 53.

At Broughton, in Furness, John Smith, esq. 52.

At Wavertree, Mr. Jos. Southall, many years a landing waiter at Liverpool, 81.

At Pit Bank, near Oldham, Mrs. Lees, relict of John L. esq.

At Oldham, Mr. Henry Henshaw.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Frodsham, the Rev. Joseph Allen, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and prebendary of Westminster, to Miss Margaret Ashley.

At Tarvin, Mr. Robert Hughes, to Miss Sarah Crawford, of Clotton Hootfield.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Baxter, wife of Mr. B. attorney.—Mr. R. Pinchers.—Mr. Read, printer, 84.—Mrs. Lloyd, mother to Mr. L. druggist.—Mrs. Jackson, mother to Mrs. Brown, of the Green Dragon Inn, 74.

At Lach Eyes, near Chester, Peter Snow, esq.

At Peover, Miss Drake, 25.

At Bragillt, near Holywell, Mr. Samuel Gratton, agent to the Dee Bank Smelting Works, and captain in the Halkin Rangers, Volunteer Corps.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Little Missenden, the Rev. Frederic Anson, rector of Sudbury, in this county, to Miss Levett, of Milford, Staffordshire.

At Duffield, Mr. Godfrey Lichfield, of Belper, to Miss Robinson.

At Bolsover, Joseph Bilbie, esq. of Blidwith, to Miss Ann Hallows, daughter of Thomas H. esq. of Glasswell-Hall.

Died.] At Weston-upon-Trent, the Rev. William Dawson, rector of that place.

At Dovebridge, Mr. Robotham.

At Stapenhill, Mr. Wm. Ensor.

At Derby, Mrs. Bridgart, 78.—Wm. Harrison, gent. one of the brethren of this corporation, 84.—Mrs. Webster, wife of Paul W. esq. 46.—Mrs. Rawlinson, 83.

At Ashover, John Shipman, 86, and on the same day, Ann, his wife, 83.

At Weston Inn, Mr. Hunt, 72.

At Hollingknowl, George Bagshaw, 96. His father died aged 93, his grandfather 96, and his great grandfather 99.

At Glossop, Mr. Isaac Lees, of Longsight, near Manchester.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. John Pearse, of Eastwood, to Miss Ellen Sheldon.

At Orston, Mr. Marsh, of Scarrington, to Miss Harris, of Ratcliffe-upon-Trent.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Orme, relict of Mr. O. of Chesterfield, 81.—Mr. John Butcher.—Mrs. Plant, 57.—Mrs. Yates, relict of Thomas Y. gent.—Mr. John Hill.—Henry Stones, gent.—The Lady of Lieut. Col. Kane, inspecting field officer of volunteers in this district.

At Bingham, Mrs. Hutchinson, wife of Mr. Wm. H.

At Willoughby, Charles Wriple, aged 86, and Joseph Paget, upwards of 70. They were both labourers to Messrs. Bryans for more than 40 years, and had received premiums from the Agricultural Society.

At Teversall, Mr. George Wragg, 75.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Louth, Richard Bellwood, esq. captain in the Louth Volunteer Infantry, to Miss Marsh.

Died.] At Stamford, Mr. Lawrence Gilbert, formerly of the Horns Inn, 66.

At Welby, near Grantham, Miss Rawlinson, only daughter of Mr. John R. 19.

At Grimsby, Mr. Atkinson, of London. He went to Grimsby, to settle the affairs of his brother, who died there a few weeks ago.

At Lea, near Gainsbro', Mr. George Crawshaw, 77.

At Lincoln, Mr. Robert Robinson, 42.—Mrs. Osborn.—Mrs. Holland, wife of Mr. Robert H. chemist and druggist.

At Louth, Mr. John Pettener, only son of S. C. Pettener, esq.—Mr. John Blyth, who

had been a member of the volunteer cavalry from their first enrolment in 1796.

At Burton, Richard Thorley, gent. 53.—Mr. William Hudson.

At Spilsby, Mr. John Asthorpe, formerly of the White Bull Inn, 78.—Mr. Thomas Stedcall, 78.—Mr. E. Jackson.—Mrs. Chapman, widow of Hussey C. gent. late of Wintorpe.

At Cowbib, near Spalding, Mr. William Guy, 74.

At Boston, Mr. William Harwood, sen. druggist.

At Thoresby, Willoughby Wood, esq. formerly a Captain in the North Lincoln Militia, 80.

At Gainsbro', Mr. J. Groombridge, surgeon.

At the house of Sir Montague Cholmeley, near Grantham, Mrs. Harrison, wife of John H. esq. of Norton-Place, and mother of lady C.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Died.] Mrs. Watts, relict of John W. esq. formerly of Danett's Hall, near Leicester.

At Leicester, Mr. Dawes, of the Haunch of Venison Inn.—Mrs. Hurst, wife of Mr. Jos. H.—Mrs. Linney.—Mrs. Ann Stretton, 70.—Mrs. Unwin, 87.—Mr. Shelton.

At Quorndon, Mrs. Hudson, relict of the Rev. Thos. H. perpetual curate of that place, 93.

At Castle Donington, the Rev. J. Collier, 80.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. Richard Bissell, of Sedgley, to Miss Mary Glover.

Mr. William Bird, of Stowman-House, near Wolverhampton, to Miss Hart, of Seighford, near Stafford.

At Ratcliffe Culey, Mr. William Clark, of Burton-upon-Trent, to Miss Hayes.

Captain W. Rogers, R. N. to Miss Gollins, eldest daughter of the late J. Townsend G. esq. of Stafford.

Died.] At Stafford, aged 89, Mr. Bullock, basket maker, whose general habits of life were as rare as they were exemplary. By honest industry he supported a large family; and, for the last thirty years, he had been in the constant habit of appropriating the profits of four hours labour every day to the use of the poor. Whenever this singular character felt disposed to yield to the ebullitions of anger, or the murmurings of discontent, it was his constant practice to retire into a private apartment, where he kept for the purpose a cotlin, in which he used to remain till he had subdued the irregularity of his passions by the efforts of his reason.

At Lichfield, Mrs. Dorothy Cotton, 84.

At Stoke, near Newcastle, Mr. Joseph Gibbons.

At

At Stafford, Mr. John Westbrook Chandler, an artist of considerable eminence.

At Shenstone, the Rev. William Inge, canon residentiary of the cathedral church of Lichfield, and rector of Brereton, in Cheshire, 84.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Peter Hope, jun. of Liverpool, to Miss Potts, eldest daughter of Thomas P. esq. Low Bailiff.

At Alcester, Mr. Charles Brown, of Oxford, to Miss Hobbins, only daughter of the late Mr. H.

At Birmingham, George Langley, esq. of Great Clackton, captain in the navy, to Miss Thompson.

At Tanworth, Richard Burman, esq. of Hounsfield, to Miss Field, daughter of Richard F. esq. of Blackford.

Died.] At Birmingham, Elizabeth Linegar, a poor woman, 102.—Mr. John Ball, 84.—Mrs. Mander.—Mr. William Hodgkinson.—Mrs. Ann Wright, 72.—Mrs. Ursula Walthall, 81.—Richard Gibbs, esq. 79.—Mrs. Startin, relict of John S. esq. merchant, 75.—Mr. Charles Chandler.—Mr. Newby.—Caroline, daughter of Mr. Richard Blood.—Mr. Benjamin Blood, 49.—On the same day, Miss E. Pottinger, 13, and her mother, Mrs. P. 58.—Mr. William Meers, 63.—Mr. William James, 64.

At Lapworth Park, Mrs. Devis, wife of Mr. D. late of Kenilworth.

At Berkswell, Mr. Thomas Young, 97.

At Union Hall, near Kinver, John Brindley, esq.

At New House, Tettenhall, Mr. Charles Stokes

At Stratford-upon-Avon, Mr. Richard Pestel, surgeon and apothecary, 53.

At Atherstone, Mr. John Guest, 23.

At Hay House, Castle Bromwich, Mrs. Chattock, wife of Thomas C. esq. 66.

At Castle Bromwich, Mr. Smith, 83.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Audley, James Bromfield, esq. of Whitechurch, to Miss Gardner, daughter of John G. esq. of Domvilles, Staffordshire.

At Sylattin, near Oswestry, Mr. John Broughall, of Kinsall, to Miss Tudor, of Pentreclawdd.

At Coalbrook Dale, Mr. Samuel Simkins, of Ketley, to Miss Hannah Bradley, of Shrewsbury.

At Broseley, Mr. James Easthorpe, of Birmingham, to Miss Guest.—Mr. Roberts, to Mrs. Baker.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Amelia Butcher, 104. She declared that she broke her heart for the loss of her husband, who died seven years ago.—Mr. George Street, 75.—Mr. R. Thomas.—Mrs. Owen.—Mrs. Lloyd.—Mrs. Astertey.—Mrs. Clemson.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Russel, wife of Mr. R. surgeon, 73.—Miss Ann Sayer, second daughter

of Mr. Thomas S. of the Highwood, Herefordshire, 17.

At Oswestry, Mrs. Prynallt, wife of Mr. John P. of the Golden Lion, 40.

At Bridgwalton, Mr. George Davies, 76.

At Whitechurch, Mrs. Ann Horton, 70.

At Coalbrook Dale, Mrs. Mary Rathbone.

At Weston, near Oswestry, Mr. Downes, sen.

At Castle Green, near Coalbrook Dale, Mr. Samuel Thompson, formerly of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Mrs. Griffiths, relict of the Rev. Mr. G. rector of Hordley.

At Market Drayton, Mr. William Steele, 79.

At West Bromwich, in the 87th year of her age, Mrs. Esther Bulkeley, sister of the late Rev. Charles Bulkeley, of London, and grand daughter of the Rev. Matthew Henry, an eminent dissenting minister, who died at the beginning of the last century. This venerable lady retained to the last a singular vivacity of faculties and vigor of mind, united with a spirit of piety worthy a descendant of the Henrys.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Worcester having had it in contemplation to erect a steam engine, for the sole purpose of conveying to the city the water to be raised by such means from the Severn, Abraham Robarts, esq. one of their representatives, has addressed a letter to the mayor, requesting that it should be erected at his charge and expence.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. S. Loyd, to Miss Ridgway.

At Tenbury, Mr. John Bishop, to Miss Anna Maria Nixon, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph N.

Died.] At Bewdley, Mrs. Beresford, relict of Mr. James B. schoolmaster, 84.

At Ladywood, Mrs. Bailey.

At Abberley, Mr. King.

At Worcester, Mr. H. Martin, proctor and notary-public of the diocese.—Mrs. Hadley, wife of Mr. H. butcher.—Mr. Richard Nichols, 77.—Mr. Sterry, formerly a wool-stapler.—Mrs. Sarah Mason.—Mr. Meredith, maltster.—Miss Julia Barr, daughter of Mr. B. of the Royal China Manufactory.—Mrs. Powell, mother of Mr. P. glover.

At Droitwich, Mrs. Mence, wife of Mr. John M.

At Hartlebury, Mr. Michael Harward, 79.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Pochin Lister, formerly an attorney there.

At Stourbridge, Mr. William Tilt, 72.

At Henwick, Mrs. Smith, 61.

At Feckenham Lodge, Mr. Isaac Parker.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Ross, Mr. Tynedale, to Miss Johnson.

At Lugwardine, the Rev. Mr. Parsons, of Stretton,

Stretton, to Miss Williams, daughter of John W. esq. of Wilcroft.

At Hereford, Mr. Seward, to Miss Davies.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. Gomond, 88.—Mr. Price, 82.—Mr. J. Packwood.

At Ross, Mr. Purchas.

At Leominster, Mr. George Morgan, officer of excise.

At the Rectory, Cradley, Miss Susannah Ford, sister to the Rev. Dr. F. canon residentiary of Hereford Cathedral.

At Ploughfield, Mr. John Gilbert, attorney, 87.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Gloucester, Thynne Howe Gwynne, jun. esq. of Buckland, Brecknockshire, to Miss Mary Gorges, youngest daughter of the late Richard G. esq. of Eye, Herefordshire.—Mr. Charles Fletcher, to Miss Lumley, of Brockhampton.

At Randwick, Mr. J. Butcher, only son of William B. esq. of Westripp, to Miss Willshire, daughter of the late Mr. W. of Bristol.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Smith, attorney, to Miss Spilsbury, daughter of the Rev. Mr. S.

Died.] At Stanley, in the parish of Blaisdon, Mr. William Bullock, 61.

At Eachley, Mrs. Rogers.

At Newent, Charles Ayerigg, jun. esq.

At Gloucester, Lieut. Col. M'Creagh, of the 2d battalion of the 96th regiment, quartered in this city.—Mrs. Evans.—Mr. William Peach, sen. 76.—Mr. Billingham.

At Pucklechurch, Mrs. Hathway, relict of Edward H. esq. 81.

At Cirencester, Mrs. Mary Hill.—Mr. Coates.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. W. H. Hartlebury.

At Coaley Mills, Mr. Nathaniel Underwood, 69.

At Poolway, near Calford, Miss Worgan, 47.

At Bisley, aged 78, Richard Tyler; and, aged 83, Jane Tyler, his wife. They followed their labour till within a few days of their death; had been married 60 years, had 10 children, 45 grand children, and 19 great grand-children. When the old man became dangerously ill, the wife earnestly prayed that she might not survive her husband, which she did only 41 hours; and they were both buried in one grave.—Same day was interred, Sarah Gregory, of Bisley, aged 86.

At Kingswood, Mr. W. Stoner.

At Oxenhall, Mrs. Deyke, wife of Mr. William D. 64.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Thomas Huband, esq. of Bampton, to Mrs. Egnell, of Wigmore-street, London.

At Oxford, Mr. Gabriel Davis, to Miss Keep.—Mr. Shepherd, of Witney, to Miss Turner, of Crawley.

At Kirtlington, Mr. T. Rogers, to Miss Shannon.—Mr. Benj. Burley, to Miss Walklett.

Died.] At Thame, Samuel, third son of Mr. Hollier, attorney.

At Oxford, Mrs. Leaver, 48.—Mr. Christopher Ellis, 72.—Mr. William Badnall, 73.—James Morrell, esq. 67.—Mr. F. Cox, 63.—Mr. Francis Timms, 34.

At Kingston Blount, Mrs. Turner, widow of — T. esq. 73.

At Kidlington, Mr. Philip Hanwell, 84.

At Woodstock, Mrs. Coles, wife of Mr. Alderman C.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At High Wycombe, Mr. Treacher, to Miss Martha Allen.

Died.] At Waterperry, Mr. John Miller, of Marsley.

At Long Crendon, Mr. William Winter.

At Penn, Mrs. Penyston, wife of Francis P. esq. of Cornwell, Berks.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. William Carter, of Sulgrave, to Miss M. Adkins, third daughter of Mr. John A. of Helmdon.

Mr. Mason, of Kimbolton, to Miss Blott, of Weston-Favell Lodge.

At Grendon, Mr. L. Saunderson, to Miss Coe.

Mr. William Borton, of Northampton, to Miss E. Douglas, of Chipping-warden.

Died.] At Harleston Park, Robert Andrew, esq. 72.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Vinter, wife of Mr. V. apothecary, 70.

At Kettering, Mr. Thomas Wright, carrier from that place to London upwards of half a century, 75.

At Burton Latimer, Mr. Burnaby, 74.

At Lamport, Mrs. Isham, wife of the Rev. Euseby I. rector of that place.

At Moulton, Mr. William Hawkes, 72.

At Keslingbury, Mrs. Mary Linnell.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Neot's, Mr. J. M. Pierson, banker, Herts, to Miss Ann Gorham, second daughter of Mr. G. merchant.

Died.] At Buckden, Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. G. 55.

The Rev. Charles Favell, M. A. rector of Brington cum Bythorn, and formerly fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge.

At Hedsor Mills, Mr. Robert Lannon, 73.

At Stilton, Mr. Sibley, coach proprietor, 70.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

On the 18th of May, the foundation stone of Downing College was laid, by the master, professors and fellows, first appointed by the charter. The university assembled in St. Mary's church, and after hearing a sermon preached by the public orator Dr. Outram, went in procession to the site of the intended college. There the master delivered a suitable address in Latin, and deposited in the stone, specimens of the different coins of the present

present reign, and placed over them a plate, on which was engraved an inscription, containing a short memorial of the origin of the foundation and the objects of the institution. Mr. Watts, the university printer, deposited in the stone the first stereotype plate cast in this university.

Died.] At Cambridge, the Rev. John Mainwaring, Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, 1788. He was a native of Warwickshire; educated at St. John's College; B. A. 1745; M. A. 1750; S. T. B. 1758; rector of Church Stretton, Salop, in the gift of Lord Weymouth; and of Aberdaron, co. Caernarvon; and was highly esteemed for his classical knowledge and taste. He published, in 1780, a volume of Sermons on several Occasions, preached before the University, most of which had before appeared singly. These discourses, and the elegant prefixed dissertation on that species of composition, have been admired as polished specimens in their kind, and place the genius and judgment of their author in a most respectable point of view. He published a few occasional single sermons since; also a Sermon, at the primary visitation of Dr. Butler, bishop of Hereford; and was engaged in a controversy with the late bishop Hallifax, about the proper way of quoting passages of Scripture.

Mrs. Longley, wife of John L. esq. of Clichester.—Mrs. Beales, wife of Mr. B. surgeon and apothecary, 64.

At Ely, Mrs. Freeman, niece to the late Thomas Gotobed, esq.—Dr. William Royle, F. R. S. eldest son of the Rev. William R. of Crimplesham, Norfolk, 28.

At Trumpington, Mr. Thomas Headley, 47.

At Swaffham Prior, John Peter Allix, esq.

At Witcham, Mr. Thomas Ware, 82.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Anthony Gwynn, esq. of Baron's Hall, Fakenham, to Miss Stedman, of Pakenham, Suffolk.

At Norwich, Lieut. P. Faddy, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Sarah Rose.

At Thurgarton, Mr. Robert Wegg, surgeon, to Miss Fish, daughter of John F. gent. of Aylsham.

Died.] At Southtown, near Yarmouth, John Burton, esq. 80.

At Walsingham, the Rev. Michael Bridges, rector of Berwick St. Leonard, with Sedgehill annexed, in Wiltshire, 88.

At Wereham, near Stoke Ferry, Mrs. Mary Pilgrim, 88.

At Aylsham, Mr. Shadrach Ives, 38.—Mrs. E. Francis, 61, the death of whose husband is mentioned in our last number.

At London, Mr. John Upton, 20.—Mrs. Jane Stratton, wife of Robert S. gent.—Mr. W. Pawsey, 27.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. Gill.—Mrs. Aldred, wife of Mr. A. of the custom house.

At East Ruston, the eldest son of John Rudd, gent.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 157.

At Watton, Lydia, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Bishop.

At Massingham, Mrs. Godfrey, 75.

At Northwold, Mr. John Beales, 60.

At Swaffham, Mrs. Crown, wife of Mr. Gilbert C. 58.

At Coltishall, Mr. George Boorne, 67.

At Wells, Mr. Francis Jickling, 69.

At North Walsham, Mr. John Debenne, 79.

At Acle, Mrs. Wigg, 86.

At Happisburgh, Mr. John Summers.—Mrs. Sieley, wife of Mr. Andrew S. of the customs.

On his passage from Jamaica to England, Lieutenant William Cady Fromow, of the Royal Navy, son of Mr. Joan F. of Horstford, in this county. Lieut. F. was in his 33d year; he had particularly distinguished himself in the West Indies; for three years he commanded La Superieure schooner, but was lately appointed First Lieutenant on board Admiral Dacres' flag ship. That officer honoured him with the greatest regard, and exercised towards him a care almost paternal, in the hours of his sickness. Lieut. F. was eminently distinguished for the virtues which adorn private life, as well as for those which attract public admiration. In all the relations of society his conduct was exemplary, and his connexions and his country have alike to lament his loss.

At Norwich, Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. Joseph B. of Mundesley, 55.—Miss Deacon, 23.—In his 60th year, James Hudson, esq. banker. He was elected an alderman of Mancroft Ward in 1791, and served the office of sheriff in 1788, and that of mayor in 1794.—Mr. T. Elston, of Birmingham.—Mr. Thomas Taylor, 49.—Mr. George Dady, of the Imperial Arms Tavern, 55.—Mr. William Miller, 73.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Gretna Green, William Green, esq. proctor of Doctors' Commons, London, to Miss Mary Brewster, eldest daughter of John B. esq. of Barndon, in this county.

Captain Ray, of the East Suffolk Militia, to Miss Bridgman, daughter of Edward B. esq. of Weston.

Died.] At Wetheringsett Lodge, James Press, gent. eldest son of James P. of Hoxne, 57.

At Barnham, Mr. W. Davey, 65.

At Chevington, Mr. John Kemp, 25.

At Saxmundham, Mr. Thomas Farrer, 81.

At Bury, Mrs. Iron, 69.—Mr. James Hailstone, one of the burgesses of the common council, 77.—Mrs. Fulcher, wife of Mr. John F. surveyor.—Mr. Richard Hide, heraldic painter, who, as a self-taught artist, possessed considerable abilities.

At Finningham, Mr. Edward Moon, only son of the Rev. Mr. M. 20.

At Great Barton, Mr. John Hammond, 80.

S T

He

He had been 46 years employed as gardener to Sir Charles Bunbury.

The Rev. Charles Hayward, vicar of Haverhill; formerly of Caius College, Cambridge, B. A. 1789; M. A. 1801.

At Sudbury, Mr. Clerke, surgeon.

At Beccles, Samuel Maltwood Creed, gent. 80.

At Bayton, Mr. William Scott, 66.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Bradwell, Mr. Matthew Andrews, of Down Hall, to Mrs. Sarah Burton.

At Chigwell, Mr. Sizer, of London, to Miss Sarah Holderness.

At Copthall, the Rev. H. Bishop, vicar of Ardleigh, to Miss Kelly, late of Douglas, Isle of Man.

Mr. B. Beddon, of Bishop Stortford, to Miss Lydia Livermore, sixth daughter of Mr. Thomas L. of Chelmsford.

At Colchester, Mr. Malby, of Alresford, to Miss Smith.

Died.] At Prittlewell, Mrs. Mills, wife of the Rev. Mr. M.

At Heybridge, Mr. John Barnard.

At Latton, Mr. William Leader.

At Woodham Mortimer, Mr. Thomas Handley, 74.

At Greenhill Farm, Abbot Roothing, Mr. James Mumford.

At Great Baddon, Mrs. Matthews, wife of Mr. James M.

At Chipping Ongar, Mr. Boodle, surgeon.

At Barton Hall, Great Stambridge, Mrs. Conder, 46.

At Harlow, Mrs. Ager, wife of Mr. A. of the Green Man Inn.

At the Bush-Fair House, on Harlow-bush Common, Mr. Daniel Skinner.

At Epping, on the Hill, Mrs. Hunsdon, widow of Mr. Thomas Hinde H. many years of Chelmsford.

At Debden Hall, Mrs. Chiswell, relict of Richard Muilman French C. esq. and grandmother to Sir Francis Vincent, bart.

KENT.

Married.] The Rev. Whitfield Curteis, rector of Burwash, Sussex, to Miss Thorne, daughter of the late Bertram T. esq. of Ashford.

At Dover, Mr. Thomas Birch, to Miss Reynolds.—John Pembroke, esq. to Miss Eliz. Taylor.

At Lenham, Mr. S. Reader, bookseller, Cranbrook, to Miss Gooding, of Ashford.

Mr. Cummings, of the Builder's Office, Chatham, to Miss Lawrence, niece to John Boddington, esq. of Chatham Dock-yard.

Died.] At Sandwich, Mrs. Jordan, 71.

At Folkstone, Mr. Francis Andrews, 31.—Mr. Thomas Tapley, 61.—Mr. Thomas Street, 79.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Pope, relict of Mr. Holland P. 94.

At Easry, Mrs. Chalcraft, 85.

At Hythe, Mr. William Jenkins, 21.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Ann Marchant, 84.—Mrs. Brickenden.—Mr. Thomas Pettit.—Mrs. Barrow, wife of Mr. Robert B.—Mrs. Lepine, wife of Mr. Charles L. sen. 58.—Mrs. Sarah Reynolds, 84.

At Charing, Mrs. Smith, 86.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Alfriston, Mr. Ball, surgeon of the 2d Somerset Militia, to Miss Harriet Henwood.

Mr. Thomas Fuller, of Brightling, to Mrs. Hazelden, of Burwash; and, on the same day, Mr. Rose Fuller, of Warbleton, and Mr. Message, of Burwash, to the two daughters of Mrs. Hazelden.

Died.] At Seddlescombe, near Battle, Mr. Baker, 94.

At East-Bourne, Mrs. Baker, wife of Mr. Henry B. 40. She had been on the day preceding her death delivered of two fine children, both of whom are living.

At Arundel, Robert Bushby, esq. banker.—Mr. John Shaft, wine-merchant and grocer, and captain of a company of Volunteers—Mr. Paul, stationer.

At Barcombe, Mrs. Rickman, 81.

At Lewes, John Eardley, youngest son of J. C. Michell, esq. 5.

At Pevensey, Mrs. Thompson, relict of Mr. Richard T. an eminent school master.

The Rev. G. Woodward, rector of West Grinstead, 73.

At Brighton, Captain Artes, of the 1st Dragoon Guards.—Mr. J. Patching.

At Dialpost Farm, West Grinstead, Mr. James Hearman, jun.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Portsmouth, Mr. William Henry Palmer, to Miss Maria Bonamy, of the Star and Garter Tavern.

Died.] At Barton House, Sir Thomas Moore, bart. 81. He was the last male heir of Sir Rd. M. of Pakenham, Suffolk.

At Horndean, Mr. Webb

At New Alresford, Mr. Edward Hopkins, an eminent attorney, and captain of the volunteers.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Canes, relict of Captain C. who was lost in his Majesty's ship *Utile*.—Lieutenant W. Hawford, of the navy.—Mr. Jones, of the Royal Oak Inn.

At Fratton, Mrs. Emery.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Bradford, Mr. J. Briscoe, of Warminster, to Miss Fisher, only daughter of the late William F. jun. esq. of Ashley.

J. B. Coles, esq. of Trowbridge, to Miss M. Weeks, of Taunton, Somersetshire.

Mr. William May, of Holt, to Miss Taylor, of Castle-Farm, Gloucestershire.

Died.] At Devizes, Mr. John Burt, town crier.

At Trowbridge, Mr. Jos. Dunn, an eminent clothier.

At Warminster, Mrs. Medlycott, wife of John M. esq.

BERKSHIRE.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, the Rev. Nicholas Buil, vicar of Saffron Walden, Essex, and of Ickleton, Cambridgeshire, to Miss Susan Tanner, second daughter of Mr. T.

Mr. George Hiscock, of Newbury, to Mrs. Goddard, of Speenhamland.

Died.] At Windsor-Castle, Mrs. Reddington, wife of Mr. William R. 45.

At Newbury, Miss Morris.

At Stamford Dingley, Mr. John Cripps, 81.

At Salt Hill, the Duke de Montpensier, brother to the Duke of Orleans, first prince of the blood royal of France.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A new charitable institution, called the Samaritan Society, has just been established at Bristol, to relieve patients dismissed from public institutions under peculiarly distressed circumstances, especially females, for a short period, or until their health be restored, or they are able to resume their labour; to relieve by visitors during sickness or severe distress, and at their residences, such industrious poor as cannot obtain relief under the rules of the several existing charities; and to assist such persons in obtaining parochial aid, especially those who belong to distant parishes.

Married.] At Bath, John Christian, esq. eldest son of John Christian Curwen, esq. of Worthington Hall, Cumberland, to Miss Allen, only daughter of Lewis Robert A. esq. —Mr. R. S. Davies, second son of the Rev. William D. rector of Eastington, to Miss Louisa Spry, third daughter of the late Rev. Mr. S. prebendary of Salisbury, and vicar of St. Mary Radcliff, Bristol.—Henry Boulton, esq. of Cottingham, Northamptonshire, to Miss Durell, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. D.

At Bristol, John Bruce Bruce, esq. captain in the Glamorgan Militia, to Miss Sarah Austin, second daughter of the late Rev. Mr. A. of Barbadoes.—The Rev. T. Paffitt, of South Brent, to Miss Edith, second daughter of John Bailey, esq.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Saville.—Mr. John Gaites.—Sir Hugh Dillon-Massey, bart. of Dooness, county of Clare, Ireland.—Mr. Henry Smith, 62.—Miss Sarah Maningford.—Miss Dicks.—John Meredith Mastyn, esq. of Segroyt, Denbighshire.—The Hon. Mrs. Hartopp.—Mrs. Loftus, relict of Edward L. esq. of Sheffield.

At Bristol, William Gibbons, esq. alderman, iron master, merchant and banker, 75. in whose death the nation at large, and the iron trade in particular, have to regret the loss of those abilities which rendered such essential service to each.—Miss Spray, daughter of the late Lieut.-general S.—Captain Dunning, of the Wiltshire Militia.

At Huntspill, Mrs. Charlotte Jennings. This lady was a native of the city of Bristol; and being the only daughter of a respectable,

yet not affluent father, was trained up under his immediate auspices: for as to school-learning, properly so called, she had but little. Her father had himself received a good classical education, and united, with a correct taste, the greatest gentleness of manners with benevolence of heart. With such a father to live for 22 years, and not catch a great share of his mind and manners, is next to impossible. As might be expected, his daughter soon made such progress in every accomplishment which could render woman amiable, that she became the delight of her father; and her company and acquaintance was sought for by every one who could feel and distinguish worth. But this sunshine was of short duration. Her father fell sick, and, after a long period of languishment, died, leaving his daughter a scanty patrimony. Friends, however, she did not fail to find. About two years after the death of her father, her husband, who now laments her loss, became acquainted with her: a similarity, not to say identity, of feelings and pursuits, soon endeared them to each other; and they became ultimately united by the tenderest ties of affection, esteem, and love. Her husband's prospects in life then compelled them to visit the metropolis, where they resided for nearly five years, and through many difficulties they struggled. She had not been in London twelve months before she was visited by the severe calamity of premature child-birth, succeeded by an aphthous fever, in which she lay for three weeks, without hopes of recovery; but, thanks to the able advice of that worthy and scientific physician, Dr. Robert Willan, she at length got through it. Her mind, however, suffered a severe injury by the disease; and although she lived ten years afterwards, and bore five fine children, yet the ruins which the fever left were, to near observers, very visible. At this period, having lain for three weeks without the least consciousness of sleep, and wishing for death to release her from her misery, the following Sonnet was composed in consequence of the circumstance, if not in poetical, at least in true colours.

O Thou, who lull'st the mind perturb'd to rest,
Thou, eager e'en to guard the hardy bed
Of roseate rustic, care-devoid, and bred
To wholesome labour, pour thy wonted zest—
That zest which oft thou gav'st, unask'd, unsought,

O pour it here, that so the bitter draught
Of anguish might be tasteless! blunt the shaft

Of febrile poison. O, with balm full fraught,
Oblivious Sleep! on yon sad couch descend;
Abstract the buoyant senses, and to close
Her waking eye-lids, call, in aid, Repose,
Thy younger sister;—bid her haste to lend,
In pity lend, with thee, her utmost power,
To soothe the poignance of the passing hour.

3 T 2

After

After five years residence in London, her husband's friends saw the propriety of withdrawing them from a situation where health was daily sacrificed, and where, had he continued much longer, death must inevitably have awaited him. They removed in consequence to Huntspill, her husband's native place; and here, for the last six years, have they resided. At this place Mrs. Jennings's sphere of usefulness soon began to evolve; and, after many a watchful hour over the aguish shivering of her sick children, she felt it her duty to attend to the distresses of the neighbouring poor: cheerfully and with anxious pleasure did she visit them; her means for their relief gradually augmenting; and there can be no doubt but, had she lived, she must have shone, as she began to be, one of the brightest ornaments of human nature. Courted, as she was, by the respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, she declined their solicitations; and has, beyond question, received more pleasure from contributing to the relief of the comfortless and destitute, than she could possibly promise herself, or find, in quadrille or ombre. To every tale of woe she lent a willing ear. She knew, she felt, that she could not, she durst not, live for herself. As a mother she was kind, tender, and affectionate, to the last degree. Having been visited with so much sickness, both in herself and her children, she was lessoned long in deepest sympathy. Feeling and knowing the kindness and attention which sick children require, her advice was ever ready respecting their management; and, of how much comfort she has been the cause to those little tendrils is impossible to say; but her efforts are recorded in unperishable sculpture. When we hear of a woman stepping forward to succour the distressed it is impossible not to feel an elevated pleasure; but if a sullen and unfeeling husband interposes his scowling front, on all her well meant and anxious endeavours, how painful must be her situation; happily however for Mrs. Jennings such was not the case. Her husband was proud of her labour in the vineyard of charity, and seconded her endeavours with every wish of his soul: happy would he be could he hail her mistress of the vineyard still. She delighted in the beauties of nature; and the season of spring was to her the season of pleasure: surpassed indeed when she "taught the young ideas how to shoot, and poured the fresh instruction o'er the mind." An adept in the science of music, she solaced herself and her family, occasionally, with an air on the harpsichord; her execution upon which, was tasteful and masterly; latterly however, that pleasure gave way to more momentous concerns. She was well acquainted with the most celebrated composers; Corelli was her greatest favourite. Often has she touched that sublime Giga; that mixture of lively and grave, which, who that has heard can scarcely forget, and he who has not can hardly

conceive; that which is said to be engraved on the composer's tomb. It was in the nicest harmony with her feelings, and gave her infinite delight. She had a competent knowledge of the French language; and an intimate acquaintance with our own could not escape her. In poetry she delighted; Shakespeare was interwoven with her language; Shenstone too, she much admired. Of living poets, Southey and Coleridge had much share of her attention; and the elegant, the plaintive Bowles,

"Her temples trembling texture seem'd to suit,

As airs of sadness the responsive lute."

The tedious trash of novels she rarely, indeed, looked over: Werter and Makenzie's Man of Feeling must, however, be excepted. But in what, as a mental accomplishment, she peculiarly excelled, was an all-commanding and irresistible eloquence. Her *Copia Verborum*, was considerably more extensive than falls to the lot of most women; and her appropriate collocation of words and elegant terseness of expression, were surprizing. It is impossible to describe what effect her solemn, yet animated conversation had upon your mind. It got possession of you, as it were, in spite of yourself, and hurried you irresistibly away. One anecdote is sufficient: Having visited a poor, filthy and neglected sick woman, whom scarcely any one, even of the poor, would visit or assist, because she was filthy; having washed her face, and put her on some clean linen with her own hands; and laying at the same time a soft pillow, instead of a bundle of rags, under her head, she was impelled immediately afterwards, to visit some of her friends with the avowed design of awakening them to the woman's distress and danger. She found them at the usual routine of company, but no sooner had she proceeded in her tale, than every tongue was silent; and at length, involuntary tears rolled down their cheeks at her emphatic, yet true description. From this moment the poor woman found friends, (who had indeed heard of her situation before, but they could not believe that it was half so bad,) and there is great reason to believe that Mrs. Jennings's interposition saved her life. It certainly cannot be ill-timed to remark that this case of distress was known, therefore it could not be passed over: how many of the kind are unknown, and the sufferers consequently sink, is left to the humane to conjecture. Her piety was unaffected; her religion without cant; and, trusting in the revealed will of Deity, she offered in simplicity, her supplication to the Father of Mercies. The complaint of which she died was a very violent one, termed by the faculty, pneumonitis. In the seventh month of her pregnancy with her seventh child she was seized on Monday evening, April the 6th, having, however, previously complained of indisposition for a week; she miscarried the next night—her disease,

disease, notwithstanding, became more violent; and though the best advice which could be procured was at hand, she expired on Sunday, April the 12th, in the thirty-ninth year of her age, leaving a husband and four children to lament her untimely end. Her husband, in deserved commemoration of her virtues, is about to erect a tablet to her memory, with the following inscription:

Behold, and tremble, ye who list the tale;
For deepest sorrow prompts the sighing gale:
Behold, cut off in life's mid-day career,
The tenderest mother, and the wife most dear.
What though content to glide her way along
Distant, though courted, by the gayer throng;
Yet wiselier far in deed, in word, in thought,
Rose her strong feeling, by compassion taught.
To tell how oft the secret tear she shed
O'er misery pining on her squalid bed;—
How oft she pluck'd the rankling tooth of care,
And planted hope where withering droop'd despair;—
How, at hard wrong, she fearless hurl'd the dart,
And, great in eloquence, controul'd the heart;
How, as a mother, nurs'd the crescent mind,
And round its surges, silken bands could bind;—
To tell were vain!—enough is given to know
Why swells the big heart—why its sorrows flow.
For me, who heave the unavailing sigh,
In pity bend, from Seraph hosts on high;

And O my Charlotte! radiant light divine!
O guard our Cherubs, if to guard be thine.
Yet hadst thou liv'd!—Ye harrowing thoughts begone!
I mourn, but murmur not—God's will be done.
J. J.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] J. Read Clarke, esq. attorney, of Chard, to Miss Wheadon, daughter of John W. esq.

Mr. Hayter, of Luton, to Miss Goodfellow, of Farrant Monkton, near Blandford.

Died.] At Chard, Thomas Collins, esq.
At Poole, Mrs. Hines, widow of Charles H. esq. 81.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married] At Exeter, Mr. Charles Cole, to Miss Jervis.—Mr. Dyer, druggist, to Miss Mary Turner.—Mr. L. W. Mar, to Miss Ann Rising, daughter of Captain R. of Topsham.

At Plymouth, Mr. R. H. Jenkins, printer, to Miss Harlow.

At Honiton's Clift, the Rev. T. T. Jackson, of Hurlescombe, to Miss Hodge, daughter of the late Mr. H. surgeon, of Sidmouth.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. John Ledger.
At Sidmouth, Miss Eliza Hulse, second daughter of Sir Edward H.

At Kenton, Mrs. Dorothy Collins, relict of the Rev. John C. rector of Mamhead and Ashcombe.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At St. Columb, Mr. Thomas Taylor, to Miss Rowling.—Mr. William Rowe, of Trenowth, to Miss Veal, of Rosewarter.—Mr. D. M. Jewel, to Miss Hicks.

Died] At Falmouth, on his return from Portugal, William Clarges, esq. son of the late Sir Thomas C.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SINCE our last report, the quantity of sugars imported from the West Indies, &c. (per last fleet) has been very considerable, as also of cotton, rum, and other produce of the islands, of which the following have been entered at our Custom-House:

lb. weight.		Sugars from	
Cotton Wool from Jamaica	25,600	Jamaica	17,180
Charlestown	30,710	Grenada	3,312
Gibraltar	5,000	Tobago	8,342
Surinam	5,020	St. Kitts	4,628
	66,330	Antigua	5,000
		Trinidad	2,920
		St. Vincent	7,570
		Surinam	2,280
		Montivedo	1,000
		Making	45,292

Rum, 33,075 Gallons.

Coffee, 7,564 cwt.; Cocoa, 940 cwt.; and Logwood, 28 tons.

The Public Sales have been very inconsiderable, viz.

434 Casks Sugar sold per W. Broadhurst, from 52s. to 72s. per cwt.

826 Ditto per Kymer, and Co. from 53s to 72s. per cwt.

485 Puncheons Rum per Blache and Kemble, from 2s. 10d. to 5s. per gallon

147 Casks Coffee per Woodhouse, and Co. from 90s. to 151s. per cwt.

276 Ditto per Tyers, and Co. from 90s. to 132s. per cwt.

2072 Bags ditto per Kymer, and Co. from 90s. to 140s. per cwt.

100 Bags Pimento per Woodhouse and Co. from 8½d to 11½d per lb.

The united company of Merchants trading to the East Indies have declared the following goods for sale:—Benjamin, Borax, Camphor, Cardamoms, Cassia, Galls, Ginger Gum, Lac-dye, Mother-o-Pearl Shells, Munjeet, Safflower, Shellac, Turmeric, Sal Ammoniac, Sena Hides, Rattans, Elephant's Teeth, &c.

On Wednesday, 15th July next, prompt 9 Oct. following :—Indigo, private trade, 2,015, privilege, 9,898 Chests.

On Tuesday, 15th August next, prompt 20th November following, and the Company further declare that they will give timely notice of what other goods they will put up at this Sale.

Notwithstanding the additional duty lately laid on foreign brandies, 25,272 gallons have been entered at our Custom House since our last report; however, the quantity under the King's locks, for security of the duties, have reduced the price so low as to have little or no effect on the consumers.

Wines of every description keep up their prices, and are not likely to lower, unless the vintage proves uncommonly abundant this year, of which there is good prospect in the different Wine countries. The quantity lately entered at the Custom-House has been considerable, viz.

From Oporto.....	47,147 Gallons Port Wine
Spain	18,317 Ditto Sherry
France.....	2,815 Ditto Claret
Lisbon.....	6,028 Ditto Lisbon and Buçellas
Madeira (via the E. and W. Indies)	5,491 Ditto Madeira,

making together 79,798 gallons of Wine.

It gives us pleasure to find a few articles already imported from Monte Video direct, viz. 18,370 Hides, 50 tons Tallow, and 6170lb. Cortex Peru (or Bark), which have been entered at our Custom-House. This, we hope, will be followed with a considerable import of these valuable articles.

The arrival of the Levant fleet, under convoy of the Juno, has brought a considerable quantity of merchandize from that quarter, much wanted in the London market, and which will produce good profit to the importers at this particular time, as the blockade of the Straits of the Dardanelles, and of the port and harbour of Smyrna (announced in the Gazette), will put a stop to all kind of commercial intercourse with these places for some time to come. One good effect it may produce, which is, that the non-importation of Smyrna Cotton Wool into this country will serve the Sales of our Jamaica Cotton, which article will prove a good substitute for it, and at present is in very little demand, chiefly owing to the dull state of our manufactories at Manchester and its neighbourhood. The Woollen Manufactories of Leeds, Halifax, &c. for coarse goods, continue very brisk, and those of the finer sorts in the West of England are greatly demanded. In the North of Ireland the manufacture of all sorts of Linens, Sheetings, &c. goes on uncommonly favourable to that part of the country, and the markets very high, in all probability owing to the present state of Russia and Germany, whence an immense quantity of these articles were annually imported.

The imported duties on the 26th inst. at Cork, on Teas, refined Sugars, &c. amounted to 12,000l. while the Duty on Exports amount to only 19l. Thus runs the balance of trade against that city. Copper Ore in large quantities have been lately exported to England and Wales from Dublin, to be smelted.

	May 1.	May 8.	May 15.	
Hamburgh..	34 10 2½U.	34 10 ..	34 10 ..	Prices of Hops.
Altona	34 11 do.	34 11 ..	34 11 ..	
Amsterdam	36 8 2 do.	36 8 ..	36 8 ..	Bags.—Kent, 5l. 10s to 6l. per cwt.
Paris	24 14 2 do	24 14 ..	24 16 ..	— Suffex, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 10s. per cwt.
Leghorn....	49½	49½	49½	— Essex, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 10s. per cwt.
Naples	42	42	42	Pockets.—Kent, 5l. to 6l. 15s. per cwt.
Genoa	45	45	45	— Sussex, 5l. to 6l. per cwt.
Lisbon	65	65	65	— Farnham, 8l. to 9l. 10s. per cwt.
Oporto	65	65	65	The average price of Sugar 34s. 8½d per cwt.
Dublin	10½	10½	10½	exclusive of all Duties.

As some of our readers may possibly be unacquainted with the various denominations of the foregoing course of Exchange (quoted from Lloyd's List), we conceive that an explanation thereof in this place will not prove unacceptable to them.

London gives 1l. sterling to Hamburgh, for 34 schillings 10 pence Flemish

Ditto..... to Altona, for 34 schillings 11 pence Flemish

Ditto..... to Amsterdam, for 36 schillings 8 pence Flemish

Ditto..... to Paris, &c. for 24 francs 14 cents.

London gives 49½ pence sterling to Leghorn, for a pezzo, or dollar

Ditto..... 42 pence ditto to Naples, for a ducat

Ditto..... 45 pence ditto to Genoa, for a dollar

Ditto..... 65 pence ditto to Lisbon or Oporto, for a millreis (of 1000 reis)

Ditto..... 100l. sterling to Dublin, &c. for 110l. 15s. Irish currency,

and as all these exchanges on the different countries fluctuate more or less, the advantage or disadvantage

disadvantage of remitting money at particular times must be obvious to our Commercial Friends.

The 3 per cent. consols this month have been from $63\frac{1}{2}$ to $65\frac{1}{2}$.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, at the office of Mr. Scott, 25 Bridge-street, London:—The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, 600l. Share; the dividend for the half year to Christmas last was 18l. net clear of the Property Tax.—Swansea, 85l. dividing 5l. per Share per annum.—Grand Trunk Mortgage Bonds, 87l. 10s. per cent. bearing Interest at 5l. per cent.—Ashton and Oldham, 96l.—Peak Forest, 58l.—Grand Junction, 90l.—Croydon, 60l.—Kennet and Avon, Original Shares at 20l.—New ditto, at 2l. per Share Premium.—West India Dock Stock at 150l. per cent. dividing 10l. per cent. net.—London Dock, 118l.—East India Dock, 123l.—Globe Insurance, 111l. per cent.—Rock Life Insurance, 2s. to 4s. per Share Premium.—Golden-lane Brewery, 102l. per Share.—Southwark Porter Brewery, 10l. per cent. Premium.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE warm weather which succeeded the heavy rains in the early part of the month, has much improved the growth and appearance of Wheat, which stood well, and look very promising. The spring corn and the grass-seeds lately sown, are equally thriving; and those crops which were top dressed in the spring grow fast. In the Fens, where the farmers were much impeded by the rains, their spring sowing is finished; and the grain, already above ground, looks well. Some Winter Tares, on rich warm lands, have been already cut, and in most situations are nearly ready for the scythe.—The average price of Wheat throughout England and Wales is 75s. 11d.; Barley, 38s.; Oats, 27s. 10d.

The young Clovers are equally forward, and afford excellent keep for feeding Sheep, Ewes, and Lambs. The Turnips are generally in a state of great forwardness, and many acres are a ready sown with the Swedish sort. Those Lands, both open and inclosed, which are to be fallowed for Wheat, are every where broken up. The setting of Potatoes has this spring been very general, and much land finished.

The Meadows, though somewhat late, begin to grow fast, and the Pastures in general afford a full bite to dairy and feeding stock, which have been for some time turned out; and owing to the late rapid improvements in the Pastures and artificial Grasses, a great demand has been made for all kinds of Live Stock, which have considerably advanced in value at the late Fairs.—In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.; Mutton, 5s. to 5s. 8d.; Pork, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.

Young fresh Horses, either for the Collar or Saddle, were never, at this season, dearer, or more in request. Sows and Pigs, and small Stores, find a quick Sale, being much wanted.

The Orchards in the Inland and Fen Districts looked this spring beautiful, a fine blow, and very promising. The Gardens, in general, are equally good, shewing a profusion of Berry Fruit.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

—Airs, vernal airs,
Breathing the smell of grove and field, attune
The trembling leaves.

APRIL 19. The larch-trees are in flower.

April 25. The hawthorn has just put forth its leaves.

N. B. When I speak of a tree being in leaf, I mean that so many of its leaves are out that at a little distance it appears green.

I this day saw for the first time the swallow and house martin; but a gentleman of my acquaintance informs me that he has observed not only these, but also the sand martin, nearly a week ago. The swift was first observed about the 3d of May.

April 27. The horse chesnut and privet are in leaf; and the sloe thorn is both in leaf and flower.

The death-watch (*ptinus tessellatus*) of Linnæus begins to beat: it will continue to do so for about a month. This is an extremely interesting little insect, and, instead of exciting fear, is in the whole of its economy entitled to our highest admiration. It never beats except for a short time in the spring of the year; and this circumstance alone is "surely sufficient to put an end to all alarm respecting its noise being portentous of death."

From the 20th to the 27th of April we have had a succession of clear dry weather; and

in some of the days the heat was as great as it frequently is during summer. Since this time we had a considerable fall of rain.

May 1. The *nightingale* is heard to sing. The *white-throat* (*motacilla sylvia*, of Linnæus) and the *weat ear* (*motacilla ænantbe*) are arrived.

I this day saw the *common copper butterfly* (*papilio pbleas*) and the *cockchafer*.

Common fumitory, (*fumaria officinalis*) *greater stechwort* (*stellaria holostea*) and *Cuckoo pint*, (*arum maculatum*) are in flower.

May 3. The *cuckoo* sings; and the *shrub snails* (*Helix arbustorum*) appear abroad.

The *crown imperial*, *soft leaved cranesbill* (*geranium molle*) *glaucous leaved kalmia* (*kalmia glauca* *trailing daphne* (*daphne cneorum*) are in flower. The *bedges* are green; and the *flowering stalks* of the *hawthorn* begin to appear.

For a few days past the *perch* have collected together in great numbers in some particular parts of the rivers where there is no current, and where the bottom of the water is covered with weeds, for the purpose of depositing their spawn. I was shewn one place where there must have been at least five hundred of these fish.

The *young fry* of some species of fish are now swimming about in immense quantities in the shallows. Several of them are not more than a quarter of an inch in length, and they are much broader across the eyes than in any other part of their body. They are probably either *roach* or *dace*.

May 10th. In consequence of the rain that has fallen in the course of the last fortnight, vegetation has come forward in a very surprizing manner. Several of the trees which usually put forth their leaves at the distance of some days from each other, are all coming into leaf nearly at once. The *elm*, the *oak*, the *maple*, and the *lime*, are all beginning to appear green. The *subterraneous trefoil* (*trifolium subterraneum*), *germander* (*veronica chamaedrys*), *yellow horned poppy* (*Glaucium luteum* of Smith), the *barebell* (*scilla nutans* of Smith), and the *broom* (*spartium scoparium*), are in flower.

The *sedge warbler*, called in this part of the country, *spire chatter* (*motacilla salicaria*), is arrived, and its beautifully wild notes are now heard every day about the banks of the rivers.

May 19th. The *weather*, for several days past, has been very clear and fine. Nearly all the more hardy *fruit trees* are in flower; and in consequence of the lateness of the season it is supposed that the crops will be very abundant.

Hampshire.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of April to the 24th of May, 1807, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.			Thermometer.		
Highest 30.3.	May 18.	Wind N.E.	Highest 80°.	May 24.	Wind East
Lowest 29.0.	May 6.	Wind S.	Lowest 42°.	— 20.	Wind East
Greatest variation in 24 hours. { 49 hundredths of an inch.			Greatest variation in 24 hours. { 9°.		
On the evening of the 9th inst. the mercury stood at 29.37, and at the same hour on the 10th it was as high as 29.36.			This variation, which is but trifling, has occurred three or four times in the course of the month.		

The quantity of rain fallen since the last Report, is equal to nearly four inches in height.

The temperature of this month has been at times uncommonly high: on the 27th of April the thermometer stood at 75°, we were told that in some parts of London it was as high as 80° in the shade; here, however, it was not higher than 75°, to which it rose also on the 1st and 2d days of May: and on the 24th it rose to 80°. The first instance was the more remarkable as within eight days of the time, viz. on the 19th the ground was covered with snow, and the thermometer two successive mornings was as low as 26°. The average temperature for the month is very nearly 59°, which is about 4° higher than it was for the same period last year; and nearly 10° higher than it was for May 1805; but in the same month, 1804, it was 58°. The wind has been chiefly in the East, but upon the whole the season is remarkably favourable to fructification. What are usually with gardeners termed blights are generally supposed to come from the East: the wind has, as usual, come much from that quarter this spring, but the blights have not been very frequent nor very fatal. In a garden at Hampstead we saw a few days ago two trees only materially affected with the blight, and what seems singular, is, that those were almost the only trees in the garden (which is of considerable extent) that seem completely shaded from the eastern aspect.